THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 135

••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Woman's Place a Theme Furnished by Dr. Woolley Developed by Day's Events

¶ **Mt. Holyoke College** is about to experience two epochal events—the beginning of its second century of activity and the ending of the presidency of Mary E. Woolley, whose 36 years of outstanding service has indissolubly linked her name with that famous woman's institution. Miss Milicent Taylor, editor of the Monitor's education and women's page, celebrates the imminent change with an interview, in the Monitor's Wednesday Magazine Section, and thereby brings out a pertinent observation. "Our problems of today . . . are problems of learning to live together . . . our great need is a training in the ability to think," says Dr. Woolley, and then goes on to say that the woman who can sympathetically take the scope of world activities into her intellectual life and transmute it into acts and influences based on high intelligence is a type of woman whose presence will be felt for good in the world.

¶ **Ah, there's an inspiring aim** for man or woman—and the man or woman who attains it, lifts himself or herself above the limitations of social pigeonholes into an atmosphere where service transcends sex; principles are more essential than position; and the welfare of "mankind" more engrossing than the welfare of "me."

¶ **The demonstration** of larger liberties for women extends, by the way, far beyond the boundaries of sex and any arbitrary concept of "woman's place." Intellectual freedom gives wings to imagination and allows the individual, regardless of sex, to reach new heights. From these heights, the one may cast a light to illumine the way for the other.

¶ **As this is being written,** Miss Louise Boyd leaves New York City for Norway on the first lap of another of her long expeditions into the arctic wastes. Because she refused to heed the general thought about "woman's place," her record is a log of events in the Far North covering ten years of exploration which rival those of the supposedly hardier explorers. Her present undertaking will be to locate the submarine shelf which stretches, it is believed, from northeast Greenland to Spitsbergen—a task thrilling enough to challenge the most ardent adventurer, useful enough to natural science to make it a real contribution, unusual enough to show convincingly that the limitations on feminine capabilities are largely self-imposed. Women with courage to do, do things which the world needs done.

¶ **Certainly the place** of women in a democracy—since we are on the subject—is of extreme importance in the light of the intellectual garroting practiced by dictatorships whose concept of woman lowers her to the status of a machine functioning for the state. Thus womanhood is threatened in ratio to the threat against democracy. And democracy seems, if not threatened, at least challenged today as out of the visit of Foreign Minister Konstantin von Neurath of Germany with Premier Mussolini comes the impression of a newly plighted dictatorial alliance through a central European avenue of dictatorships.

¶ **Word goes forth,** too, that Premier Mussolini is sanctioning a navy of "ocean-going" proportions, and that Italy's national defense budget, just passed by the deputies, mounts by a $38,000,000 leap to something like $290,000,000. This gives the offer of "wider collaboration" coming out of the Italo-German conversations a hue of disingenuousness. Both authoritarian and democratic statesmen know that there is no such thing as collaboration between the dictatorial and the democratic ideals. The one depends on man-control, whereas the other (ideally understood) leads to Mind's control.

¶ **This challenge to democracy** does not go unnoted by women of larger perceptions, for Mrs. Corbett Ashby of London, president of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, tells the National League of Women Voters, meeting in Washington, that it hangs like a sword of Damocles over democracy in Europe Pointing out that "only one democracy, Czechoslovakia, exists between the Rhine and the new, untried democracy of India," she remarks that women have been the easiest victims of dictatorships, having disappeared almost completely from public affairs.

¶ **And this brings us** to the observation that liberty under whatever name or sex is primarily a matter of thought. Its loss is presaged by assaults of mental lethargy, indifference, grossness. Its attainment is a matter of individual moral courage, mental stamina, spiritual trustworthiness. It need not be surrendered to a dictator, nor is it assured by a democracy. It is a jewel which must be earned to be enjoyed.

¶ **As Thoreau remarks:** "Only that day dawns to which we are awake."

Cummings Urges Curb on All Guns

Would Make Registration of Firearms of All Types Compulsory

Tax on Transfers

Attorney General Shows Only U. S. Lacks Such Restrictive Laws

Bill Is Submitted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Almost alone among modern states, America today permits the promiscuous sale of firearms, with few exceptions, to anyone who has the purchase price. Coincident with this practice is one of the highest and most appalling crime rates in history.

To the end that the criminal shall no longer go armed, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, has now proposed to Congress a bill, which if enacted, would be far reaching in its effect on crime and homicide rates in the United States, it is believed, and over a period of time would reduce acts of violence to a level more commensurate with the average of other modern nations.

Under the proposal the same restrictions recently applied to machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and silencers would be extended to cover all types of firearms. It would require registration of every type of firearm in the country, prohibition of transportation in interstate commerce of firearms not so registered, and it would impose a $1 tax on every transfer of a small firearm.

Since colonial days it has been the tradition of the frontier-born America to permit the easy access to and possession of lethal weapons.

© Harris & Ewing

J. Edgar Hoover

Head of Federal Bureau of Investigation Backs Cummings' Bill to Register All Types of Firearms

The philosophy behind the new proposal, round which a substantial mass of public opinion has been gathering, is that America has reached the point where it must take the same precaution against promiscuous distribution of dangerous weapons as other great states; in other words, that it is time to disarm the underworld.

Canada, it is pointed out, as much or more of a "frontier" country than the United States, passed a statute in 1934 requiring the registration of all revolvers and pistols.

In England, where crimes of violence are at a minimum, and only a handful of murders are recorded each year despite a population of 45,000,000, the Firearms Act of 1937, amending and codifying previous law, made it a criminal offense for any person to purchase, acquire or possess any firearms or ammunition without a certificate issued by the chief police officer for the area in which such person resides.

Crimes of violence in the United States, long considered unnecessarily and disgracefully high by criminologists, are fostered by the easy distribution of dangerous weapons it is charged. That sentiment is manifesting itself for a change is indicated by the action of Congress in 1934 in passing the national firearms act putting restrictions round sale of machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, sawed-off rifles and silencers and imposing a $200 tax on any transfer of such weapon.

Mr. Cummings issued a strong statement in connection with the new bill. There is no doubt of his emotional conviction in the need of the proposal, which is just as strongly backed by J. Edgar Hoover, head of

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Chile to Spend $37,500,000 On Home Building

Yearly Program for Housing Workers Still Called Insufficient

Machinery Set Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile plans to spend 300 million pesos ($37,500,000 at par) annually on a 20-year building program in the interests of the workers. This sum is provided in two laws recently passed by Congress and signed by President Alessandri, but, according to an official statement, it will be "absolutely insufficient" owing to the "enormous housing crisis" that exists today in this country.

In tackling this problem, which is intimately bound up with slum clearance, the Government is to cooperate with the banking world, municipalities and private enterprise. The main lines of this co-operation are established in the Popular Housing Act, under which departmental and communal councils have been set up throughout the country, with a Superior Housing Council in Santiago. The financing will be effected through the Popular Housing Bank.

Loans by Bank

The state will contribute 250 millions in annual installments toward the bank capital and the Obligatory Insurance Bank 30 millions. The remainder of the 300 millions will be supplied by miscellaneous loans and the additional revenue from estate duties as a result of the revaluation of property. Apart from these annual contributions, the President of the Republic is empowered to issue once-only loans not exceeding 60 millions, while the National Savings Bank has also agreed to lend.

The bank will make loans to stimulate the building of workers' homes. The decentralization of the scheme is guaranteed by allotting the money according to the population of each zone. This is important in a country of considerable territorial extension and where municipalities have small budgets. To assist local authorities, the Government has agreed to lift the existing ban on municipal loans, so long as these are devoted exclusively to house-building and the amounts bear a stipulated relation to the total budget. Apart from this, the authorities can borrow from the new housing bank to build collective colonies for workers. The interest rate is 6 per cent.

Given 20 Years

Private initiative is encouraged by loans at the same rate of interest. The minimum loan will be 300,000 pesos. Farmers and industrialists will be compelled to build workers' houses to comply with modern requirements. One part of the law is specially designed to improve the housing conditions of the "inquilino"—the worker on a rural estate who, with his family, is given a house and a piece of land to work for his own account, with the obligation to work on the same estate for the "patron."

Farmers are given 20 years to bring all these "inquilino" quarters up to modern standards—a 5 per

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New Diplomatic Moves Afoot

International

Der Kanzler **Il Duce**

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, Recently Flew to Venice for a 2½-Hour Talk With Mussolini. His Smiling Expectations Were Not Realized for Il Duce Declined Further Guarantees of Austrian Independence. The Talks Provided an Important Prelude to the Current Mussolini-von Neurath Conversations, in Which Germany Is Understood to Have Limited Itself to "Economic" Penetration of Austria

Delay Expected In Formulating U. S. Labor Law

Year's Test for Wagner Act Urged Before New Program

Peace Conference

Leaders of Unions, Industry and Government Discuss Problems

Labor developments in brief:

Hollywood: The Los Angeles Central Labor Council intervened in the strike of 6000 motion picture workers, suggesting to the producers a plan for opening settlement negotiations. The powerful Screen Actors Guild began bargaining conferences with the producers last night. A riot injured six, as strikers invaded a non-striking A. F. of L. union office.

St. Louis: A complete halt of operations at General Motors plants employing 3700 was caused here by a sit-down strike ordered by the United Automobile Workers of America in protest against the discharge of 37 employees.

Cleveland: The Republic Steel Corporation informed the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee that it was ready "to meet with anyone to bargain with him for whomever he represents." The Committee had threatened a strike unless the corporation agreed to bargaining conferences at once.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—While discussions of new labor legislation continue it is clearly apparent here today following the second of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins' series of "peace" conferences that unless something very unexpected happens there will be no federal legislation for at least a year on this subject.

In fact, it is learned, the important labor leaders who listened sympathetically to such discussions before the Supreme Court decided in favor of the Wagner Act have now let it be known that they will oppose strongly any action for the time being. They insist that there must be at least a year "trial period" under the Wagner Act before any further steps are considered.

The unstated attitude of the labor leaders is reflected in the public statement of Miss Perkins who, yesterday, following a five hour conference with representatives of labor, employers and the general public, expressed her disapproval of any modification of the Wagner Act until more experience has been gained under its operation or until it can be proven to be unfair to employers.

Conference Is Secret

What happened in the conference itself remains an official secret. Miss Perkins announced only that it has been a helpful "free and frank discussion" and that she had proposed increased labor mediation facilities in the different states. But from several independent sources it was learned that the conference, as its predecessor two weeks ago, served primarily to emphasize the enormous gulf which still exists between employer and labor on the subject of collective bargaining.

At the first conference it was proposed to announce that all were agreed on the desirability of collective bargaining. To this the spokesman of a well-known organization representing employers objected, stating that many of its members "did not believe in collective bargaining" irrespective of the Supreme Court's stamp of approval on it. Similarly labor leaders refused to commit themselves to any announcements of agreement.

Yesterday's session, due to the experience at the first, was unmarred by any effort to secure an agreement. The 26 individuals present spent the day listening to about 12 of their number talk on the uppermost subject of labor relations.

However, Miss Perkins believes in the value of continuing such talks and plans to call a third conference within the next three weeks. Her theory is that by getting small groups together a gradual rapprochement can be brought about between the two great groups smarting from the memory of recent strikes, and sit-downs on the one hand and of examples of employer ruthlessness of the Harlan County variety on the other.

Power of Labor Support

Recalled by the current situation as regards labor relations legislation is the fact that since the Roosevelt Administration took office in 1932 no laws have been passed on this subject which did not have the backing of labor. The NRA was the product of co-operation between industrial and labor lobbies. It was drafted originally within the walls of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce building, but the last votes in the Senate were gathered by a lobbyist for the American Federation of Labor.

It is a practical political fact that no labor legislation can be put through Congress today without the approval of the major labor organizations—the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. This approval is now being withheld. The obvious conclusion is that industry and business can talk themselves blue over what they allege to be the one-sidedness of the Wagner Act and it will be of no avail until such time as they can persuade labor that changes are to the advantage of both.

But that time is not yet.

Catalan Uprising Ended After Night Of Armed Clashes

PERPIGNAN, Franco - Spanish Frontier, May 5 (AP)—A Government radio broadcast from Barcelona announced peaceful settlement today of the anarchist uprising against the Catalan and Valencia Spanish regimes.

This announcement followed reports of severe fighting last night between anarchists and the Catalan Government forces in the streets of Barcelona, with officials of the Catalan general staff virtual prisoners in the Government Palace.

The brief rebellion is reported to have cost 100 lives and temporarily split the forces fighting against the Spanish insurgents.

BARCELONA, May 5 (Passed by Censor) (AP)—A new provisional government was formed here today.

Carlos Marti Feced, of the Catalan left political group, will be in charge of interior order. The Government also includes Antonio Sese of the Socialist "UGT"; Valerio Mas, secretary of the Regional (Anarchists) "CNT" and Joaquin Pou of the Peasants Party.

[This dispatch, necessarily censored, was the first direct from Barcelona since an anarchist revolt broke out. It makes no mention of the revolt but the announcement of a coalition government in which anarchists are represented confirms other advices that the fighting factions have made peace.]

Powers defer plea to Spanish factions against bombing open towns: Page 3.

Parent-Teachers Enlisted To Remove Causes of Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 5—Sanford Bates, former director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and director of the Boys' Club of America, asked the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to get at the mental and social roots of crime, which he described as "community sickness," rather than be satisfied only with reform movements.

His address was the principal feature of the Juvenile Protection Conference of the Parent-Teacher Association's annual convention, one of many such specialized study groups which met yesterday. The increasing number of youth organizations, Mr. Bates said, gave a new emphasis to the effort to rebuild the conditions surrounding the lives of those who can become useful citizens or criminals and weaklings.

"Prisons, reformatories and training schools have not proved successful as reform movements.

"We make the mistake of talking about crime prevention," he told the conference, "when we know that crime is basically the result of poor housing, bad health and frustrated lives. We need to remove the cause."

Money Management

In another special study group, Miss Florence Barnard of Boston, consultant for the school education committee, declared it was significant and somewhat amazing that training in money management—the one subject that is fundamental for life and living everywhere—had been omitted from school and college curricula heretofore.

"The lack of money management training has resulted in a nation of financial illiterates or drifters," she declared.

The question "What Is a Literate Community?" was earlier discussed by Dr. Forrest E. Long, professor of education of New York University. He said, in part:

"The first item in our test for a literate community is: Does it insist upon an open door for the entrance of new ideas? In other words does the community have an open mind, does it demonstrate a spirit of suspended judgment? The illiterate community is one that is convinced that it already has all the answers.

What Is Knowledge?

"Many American communities have become concerned over the spread of various types of political organization and political ideas. For example, the city of Washington, D. C., has been attempting to combat Communism by the method of enforced ignoring of Communism in the schools. School teachers were forbidden to 'teach Communism,' and as a result it is probably true that no children anywhere in the country know as much about Communism as do the Washington pupils. Knowledge is not good or bad—it is true or false.

"Today, many communities object to the peace activities carried on by the young people in their midst. Often the adults say that these young people are not old enough to know what they are doing. I say to you that if they are old enough to go to war they are old enough to use all legitimate means to preserve national and world peace. I, for one, pray that they may be successful. . . .

"In summary may I list the six most frequently mentioned items in the test for a literate community? As was suggested previously, will you modify any of these items, add any that you believe should be added and then apply your test to your own community? If it does not pass are you willing to give some time to its rehabilitation? Here are the six items in the test:

"1. Does it insist upon an open door for the entrance of new ideas?

"2. Does it plan?

"3. Is the community growing intellectually?

"4. Does the community provide adequate physical and social accommodations for all its members, old as well as young?

"5. Does it have a genuine concern over local, state, and national affairs?

"6. Has this community a wholesome interest in its schools?"

Italy's Methods in Ethiopia: Economic Monopoly Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy is showing the strong hand in Ethiopia.

An attempt against Marshal Graziani, the Viceroy, was followed by reprisals which have no precedents in Italian colonial history.

Foreign firms in Ethiopia have been ejected on the grounds that they were engaged in espionage.

A group of American and British missionaries has been expelled from Ethiopia on a similar charge.

Benito Mussolini feels strongly that Italian rule over the recently conquered territory will never be firmly established if Italy gave signs of weakness and the natives were not sufficiently impressed by Italy's might. In justification of Italian policy, Fascist writers have been busy discovering "atrocities" in the past colonial history of Britain and France, the implication being that Italy is not setting a new example in colonial matters, but merely following the footsteps of those who are now accusing her of atrocities and high-handed action.

Stirring Trouble?

Further, Italy maintains that responsibility for incidents which have recently occurred in Ethiopia lies with foreign agents, alleged to be fomenting discontent among the natives.

"Do not interfere with our subjects in Ethiopia," the Italians tell the world, "and the country will be pacified in a few weeks, without the possibility of further disorders."

The latest of a long series of incidents which have provoked such strong reactions abroad is the expulsion from Ethiopia of American and British missionaries as "spies." This has led the American and British Ambassadors in Rome to lodge protests to the Italian Government and to draw their attention to the virulent attacks made by the Fascist Press on the foreign missions.

"These missionaries," writes the Giornale d' Italia, "have been proven either agents of espionage and crooked business or the exponents of dangerous fanaticism and of that religious disintegration of which the Protestant world today gives such abundant proof. These missionaries had become provocative agents undermining the peace of the natives who scarcely having emerged from the trials of inter-tribal war have no need of being divided anew by conspiracies, altercations and religious schisms brought to them by foreign propagandists."

Thus the massacre of Lekemti (where some Italian airmen were killed) is ascribed to the Ethiopian pupils from the Swedish Protestant schools. Those same Ethiopians, it is added, were involved in the recent outrage at Addis Ababa.

No specific accusations are brought against the seven missionaries of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society and of the British and Foreign Bible Society, except that they were "mixed up in many mysterious undertakings," that they were a disturbing influence engaged upon a "useless task," and as creating "spiritual and political disorders."

Veiled Allegations

They are informed that "to convert by bribes of thalers some half dozen Ethiopian boys does not mean that any permanent glory is being won either for the Church or for the men, but merely results in creating spiritual and political disorders calling for the repression of the Italian authorities."

More concrete charges, on the other hand, are made against three women missionaries of the American Bible Missionary Society, which is described here in insulting terms as an eclectic sect founded six years ago in Pennsylvania. The three missionaries, Ruth Shipley, Bertha Domermuth and Helen French, went to Ethiopia in 1934 and are alleged to have entered into "close relations" with one Colonel Sandford, formerly attaché at the British Legation in Addis Ababa.

The Italian view of the Duce's plans in Ethiopia: Magazine Section.

Florida House Approves Bill to Ban Chain Stores

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 5 (AP)—The "Florida Recovery Act" designed to eradicate "the chain store evil" passed the House 65 to 24 today and went to the Senate. Chain stores are blamed by the bill for causing "widespread unemployment and economic distress" in Florida.

The measure proposes to outlaw chain stores by classifying business and allowing a person, firm or corporation to operate only one store in each classification.

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Reich and Italy Concert Efforts To Pacify Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 5—A plan designed to re-enforce and extend the Rome-Berlin axis has emerged from the three-day conference here between Benito Mussolini, Italian Foreign Minister Ciano, and Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, The Christian Science Monitor understands from reliable sources.

The plan calls for more intimate collaboration generally between the Duce and Reichsführer Hitler, including co-operation with other powers upon the basis of "nothing without or against Italy and Germany." Last October they announced vague terms of an agreement.

The new Italo-German common front, it is generally believed, will be openly manifested in the next few weeks in connection with the Spanish situation. Both Italy and Germany appear to be agreed in desiring to see the Spanish conflict speedily ended. There seems to be some divergence as to methods whereby this might be effected—the Germans favoring solution by some sort of compromise which can be sought in London and the Italians still believing Gen. Francisco

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Labor Arbitration Succeeding Under Queensland Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Since the passing of the Industrial Arbitration Act in 1916, Queensland has laid a justifiable claim to being in the forefront of those states which have endeavored to establish the rule of law in industrial relationships.

This act has been amended on many occasions, but always in a progressive manner, so that the experience of this country in the matter of industrial arbitration should be of considerable interest to all who have to face the problem of industrial unrest.

The fundamentals of the original act still prevail, and while there have been strikes from time to time it can be said that the existence of legal machinery for dealing in a conciliatory and judicial manner with industrial outbreaks has proved that it is a most desirable change from the jungle law of the pre-arbitration days.

Full Power of Inquiry

The act created an Industrial Court comprising a Judge of the Supreme Court, assisted by two laymen with broad experience in industrial affairs. This court has all

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Economics in the News

Fair Trade Laws—President Calls a Halt to Federal Warrant for Price Maintenance Agreements—What Is Competition Anyway?

By H. B. E.

The present watchfulness of the Administration against managed price increases received another welcome demonstration in the President's request to Congress for the pigeonholing of the Miller-Tydings price maintenance bill.

This bill flies under the flag of "fair trade." Prices must be maintained lest "unfair practices" creep in. A disarming flag! Inflation has been used similarly as an explanation for price increases in the base metals. But, as I pointed out a while ago, prices are put up by men, no less than by things. And, when they are put up by combinations of men, no matter with what object, the consumer cannot do better than adopt Senator Borah's "Oh Yeah" attitude. Combination is the atrophy of trade. As Luther K. Bell, in a recent pamphlet, says, "When for a short two years the Federal Government let down the bars against monopolistic practices, it only proved the wisdom of the preceding generation in setting up such wise restrictions."

The Miller-Tydings bill would give Federal warrant to the innumerable "fair trade laws" ... ed by state governments. The underlying idea of this legislation is to bind retailers to sell branded or patented articles at the prices fixed by the manufacturers. A month or two ago I counted state laws up to 16. Since then, the Supreme Court has validated the California and Illinois laws, with the result that state enactments have leaped to 37. The President's action probably will cause a revaluation in the public mind of the connection between such laws and the public interest. At any rate, consumers may soon get something to go on, for Mr. Roosevelt has suggested that the entire subject should be studied afresh by the Federal Trade Commission.

Those who think of the problem from the consumers' point of view will welcome the President's new front. In the early days of the New Deal, the consumer was the "forgotten man." There was no more pathetic sight in Washington than the neglect of the consumer representatives perfunctorily attached to New Deal organs. Now, the consumer seems at last to be coming into his own. The "fair trade" laws are against the consumer's interests. As the President intimated, they would "facilitate increases in the cost of numerous and important articles which American householders and consumers generally, buy."

The time has arrived, I think, for business men to ask themselves exactly what they mean by the individualistic system of free competition. The phrase comes trippingly off the tongue. And those who are "agin" it are stigmatized as communists or worse. But in practice, business men have been as zealous as the rest of the community in subordinating individualism, in limiting freedom. They were the original "joiners," and joining is the opposite of individualism.

It was, I think, Adam Smith, the apostle of free competition, who warned people against the "joining" proclivities of business men. Meetings of that sort, he said, were sure to have something to do with "gouging" the consumer! He meant that they all had something to do with agreements to prop up prices. We need not be as suspicious as the dour Scot in stigmatizing price understandings, but we are justified in looking askance at them.

The modern tariff is a tribute to successful business "joining" for the purpose of upholding prices. It put up prices to the skies. That was the handiwork of manufacturers. The present agitation for fair trade laws seems to be conducted by independent retailers anxious to cope with the competition of the chains and the other big fellows. So we have this situation: not content with external protection against the wintry blast of free competition, business men are seeking protection against the competition of their own brethren.

If this sort of thing keeps up, it will have one end—government ownership. The reason is purely economic. The last depression was deep because one half of the population could not buy the products of the other half. Reason: prices managed on a plateau on one side and prices left free to fall in the valley on the other. There was no exchange basis left. But, instead of unfreezing the price structure, we are trying to freeze it harder.

If there should be any price elasticity anywhere, it should be over the counter between retailer and consumer.

Government was not created to be a kind of ringmaster for business men. The business man, in economic parlance, is called an entrepreneur, a risker. The price of success is an income much beyond the average; of failure, oblivion. But in business as in other walks of life, government is being given the job of propping up the failures. By these fair trade laws, specifically, the least efficient retailer is to be supported by law so that he can compete with the most efficient.

In another form of society, the practice might be commendable. But don't let us think of it as having anything to do with what Governor Landon used to call "the American system."

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NEW YORK CITY

Germany 'Controls' Films

BERLIN, May 5 (AP)—Germany's two largest film concerns, UFA and Tobis, last night dropped business men from their boards of directors to make room for outstanding actors and film directors.

Among the actors honored was Emil Jannings, named head of the board which will determine the artistic policy of Tobis.

Chief of the business men to disapear from leadership was Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, one-time cabinet member and former Nationalist Party leader, who resigned from the UFA directorate.

Business directors will manage business details but under the new National Socialist plans executive boards of actors and film directors will determine what is to be filmed and how.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The film, like every other expression of cultural activity, becomes more and more subordinate to totalitarian conceptions in the Third Reich. Every film, a recent semi-official comment declares, must bear the national stamp and must reflect the ideology of its country of origin. Hence, "a film of present-day Germany must carry in it the ideology of present-day Germany, though such ideology must naturally not be allowed to become obstrusive bias." The ideological attitude must rather be incorporated into the film as a matter of course, like "things which have become a part of one's very self."

This is apparent to all cinema-goers in Germany today. Films, like the recent version of "Frederick the Great," which have been remade in the past two years exude the official atmosphere. The problem for the present German film, according to one expert, is the story.

Still Good Actors Left

Though many box office favorites have long left this country, there are still plenty of good actors left, but so often the story upon which they have to work has to conform to so many party conceptions that it suffers in consequence.

The state's control of film production has been much consolidated through the recent changes in the financial ownership of the Tobis and the Ufa companies. The last possible hindrance to the policy of the Reich Film Chamber has thus been removed.

A most suggestive film which might well have borne the title, "Be Careful What You Say," but was actually named "Verräter"— "Traitors"—depicted most forcefully the activities of spies and the seriousness of loose talk. It constitutes very forceful propaganda with the German military, naval and air arms, and the intelligence service, well represented.

"Der Herrscher" (the Ruler), the story of a great capitalist filled with modern ideas regarding his factory and the use of his money is intended to inculcate some of the "social virtues" in National Socialism. The film is raised to a high level through the outstanding acting of Emil Jannings as the progressive head of a very conservative family.

Olympic Games Film

The film of the 1936 Olympic Games, now being prepared by Fräulein Leni Riefenstahl, will be ready about July, 1937, according to a recent report.

The most popular successes have undoubtedly been achieved by American films. It is nothing exceptional for films like "San Francisco" and "Born to Dance" to follow the popularity achieved by such forerunners as "Broadway Melody" and "Mutiny on the Bounty" and run for 8 or 10 weeks in Berlin's leading cinemas before being transferred to the provinces.

But despite these box-office successes the American film distributors are giving up hopes of doing any big business on the German market. There appears little possibility of being able to get past the censor with their best films or to increase their number of imports on the present quota basis. Good box-office attractions, it is maintained, are excluded by the censor, who need not give reasons for rejection. Naturally, any film which does not conform with National Socialist racial or other theories is excluded and any film with a "non-Aryan" actor or actress may be struck out of the list at once.

About 120 foreign films are admitted into Germany each year according to the quota system—approximately the number of films which German producers will complete this season, though 153 were scheduled.

Distribution System

The so-called contingent licenses are distributed in three groups: 60 films to concerns which distribute German films within Germany—these are not transferable; 30 to German producers and distributing concerns on the basis of their exports—these can be either sold or transferred; and 30 films which are at the disposal of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, president of the Reich Film Chamber and Reich Minister of Propaganda. Under such conditions, the distributors of American films in Germany cannot do much business since they are limited to the supply of import licenses transferable by German firms exporting abroad. The 28 American films which have already been shown here practically closes the German market for the time being.

The difficulties have not been made easier by the Reich's attempt to make the import of foreign films a matter of barter with the exporting countries. Since there is a very small market for German films in the United States, American distributors are handicapped.

As a result, the American film distributors are said to be looking more to the smaller German-speaking states around the Reich, such as Austria, as a German film market.

N. Y. Gasoline Tax Increase Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5—The Assembly deadlock over adding one fourth of a cent to the gasoline tax, which has delayed final adjournment of the session more than a month, was broken yesterday when the bill of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, designed to produce $20,000,000 and balance the $370,000,000 budget, was advanced to the order of final passage, with a vote scheduled late this afternoon after the regular calendar was finished.

Assemblyman Paul Mercier (D) of Utica announced he would vote for the bill, the passage of which is expected to permit adjournment not later than Friday. Mr. Mercier, with six other Democrats, opposed the bill when it originally came up. And two Republicans voted for it originally, but six others are now reported by speaker Oswald D. Heck to be ready to change their votes and support the measure.

The bill will be subjected to a long debate and will be amended to become effective as of May 1. It will then be returned to the Senate for concurrence.

Religion in Soviet Russia Today: Anti-Church Drive Is Intensified

Teaching Ban Complete but Restricted Rites Still Allowed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—For the past year Soviet Communists have undertaken to clarify the status of religion and religious persons under the new constitution. Discussions of this subject in official Soviet newspapers have sometimes been misunderstood, both in Russia and abroad. But the Communists, by word and action, have made their attitude entirely clear.

Briefly summarized, the Communist position is as follows:

1. Militant atheism is the official state creed, and this implies uncompromising hostility to all forms of organized religion, or to "the very impulse toward religion."

2. But the new constitution guarantees "freedom to perform religious rites," and religious persons must not be persecuted so long as they do not abuse their constitutional rights by attempting to teach religion—which is forbidden.

The official newspaper Pravda elucidated the Communist viewpoint in April as follows:

"A believer—as such—is not an enemy of the Soviet state; this must be clearly understood. We must prosecute the struggle against religious beliefs by anti-religious propaganda, but not by such 'administrative measures' as discharging believers from their jobs. Those who substitute 'administrative measures' for anti-religious propaganda, thus violating the new constitution, are assisting our enemies."

Pravda gave an example to make its point clear. The principal of a school in the city of Sulimov asked one of his teachers: "Can a teacher be a believer?" She replied: "A teacher should not be a believer, but if she is, she should not bring her religious beliefs into the school." The principal characterized this reply as "pure counter-revolution," and recommended her dismissal to the district committee, which approved it. The teacher appealed to her union, which refused to assist her. The teacher was discharged and had no work for six months.

At about the same time, the teacher's husband, who was disabled while fighting for the Soviets in the civil war, was dismissed from his position as chairman of a disabled workers' co-operative simply because he was the son of a clergyman. With husband and wife both out of work, they and their two children found it difficult to get enough food to live.

This, said Pravda, is an example of the "administrative measures" which should no longer be used. In this case, there was no evidence that husband and wife were religious adherents; but even if they had been church members, they should not have been deprived of the right to work, said Pravda.

But the Communist press has made it clear that it is another matter if clergymen or church members attempt to teach religion; this is not to be tolerated. The new constitution does not guarantee the right to teach religious, but merely to "perform religious rites."

Must Teach Atheism

On the other hand, the constitution does guarantee the right to teach militant atheism, and this right must be vigorously and persistently exercised in every school, newspaper, radio broadcasting station, factory and collective farm.

The Communist distinction between passive "performance of religious rites" and active religious movements is illustrated by an incident the writer has personally verified, which occurred in one Soviet city in 1936. A group of church members, reading the draft of the new constitution, decided that they had new privileges; they therefore circulated a petition to re-open a church, which was signed by several thousand men and women. Immediately after this petition was presented to the Communist authorities, every popular clergyman in the city was arrested and exiled, charged with "agitation against the Soviet power." And the frightened petitioners hastily withdrew their request.

The numerous recent Communist articles on the status of religion under the new constitution may be summarized as follows: "We have weakened organized religion to the point where it is no longer dangerous. Therefore, we can permit religious persons to perform religious rites without persecution. But we must see that nobody, whether clergyman or not, teaches religion; and at the same time we must increase the teaching of militant atheism, especially to all children. Thus, in a few years, not only organized religion, but the 'very impulse toward religion,' will disappear."

No Fundamental Change

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the new Soviet constitution does not fundamentally alter the position of religious persons in Russia. The clauses concerning religion in the new constitution are identically the same as those in a decree of 1929, and are notably less tolerant than similar clauses in the original Soviet republican constitutions, which were weakened by the decree of 1929.

Original Soviet republican constitutions provided for true religious freedom; religious persons were permitted not only the right to "perform religious rites," but also the right of "religious propaganda."

The second right, that of religious propaganda, was abrogated in the decree of 1929, and has not been restored.

In other words, the position of religious persons in Soviet Russia is not as well protected under the new constitution as it was under earlier constitutions. It is illegal to give religious instruction to persons under 18 years of age in Russia, while at the same time militant atheism is taught in every school in the country, and militant atheist societies are permitted to give anti-religious instruction both in and outside the schools. Parents may even be imprisoned for giving religious instruction to their own children.

Unite to Fight Fascism

The impression abroad that the new constitution permits greater religious freedom arises partly from ignorance and partly from design. Communist groups in all countries, which are affiliated with the Moscow-dominated Communist International, are engaged at present in attempting to form a "united front" against Fascism, and for this purpose are co-operating even with religious organizations. In order not to offend these strange bed-fellows, foreign Communists have subordinated their own anti-religious campaigns for the time being, and at the same time have attempted to give the impression that the new Soviet constitution shows greater tolerance toward religion.

Churches are constantly being closed and no new ones built. The Soviet Government imposes heavy taxes on surviving churches, and Soviet young people are made to understand that they jeopardize their careers in the vast state bureaucracy if they attend religious services.

Emelyan Yaroslavsky, Chairman of the Society of Militant Atheists, recently explained the purpose of the present Soviet "toleration" toward religious persons. He said: "It must be understood that precisely by this attitude of toleration toward all citizens, including the clergy, the Soviet state helps those who are chained to religious service to escape from it."

Meanwhile the actual status of the anti-religious drive shows apparent contradictions. The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia has taken the lead in demanding a nation-wide revival of anti-religious propaganda in the Soviet Union. The newspaper speaks of the "collapse" of the campaign against religion, and warns that clergymen, adopting enlightened methods, threaten to get a new hold upon the population and even to elect sympathetic candidates to the Supreme Council.

Izvestia blames Communist organizations for neglecting anti-religious work. The Government newspaper demands more vigorous action from the Union of Militant Atheists, the Young Communist League, the trade unions, and the Commissariat of Education, which controls all schools.

Propaganda Halted

Izvestia mentions some facts which it considers alarming. The Commissariat of Education of the Russian Republic, it declares, recently closed five anti-religious museums, as well as the Central House of Anti-Religious Propaganda, in which 3000 persons, mostly teachers, had attended lectures.

The Young Communist League, after promising last autumn to organize anti-religious study circles among young people, has done nothing.

The trade unions, claiming that workers are no longer interested, have discontinued anti-religious lectures.

Four years ago, Izvestia says, the Union of Militant Atheists had 5,000,000 members. How many it has today no one seems to know. The chairman estimates the membership at 2,000,000, and the secretary believes the figure is even lower.

"The Union has suffered an organizational collapse," declared Izvestia. "The regional councils elected six years ago have somehow vanished. In their place have appeared bureaus appointed from above, in which the masses have no interest." Even in large cities like Kalinin, says Izvestia, no trace can be found of the Union. In regions like Siberia the Union no longer has even formal existence.

No "Neutrals"

The newspaper quotes Joseph Stalin as saying: "The Communist Party cannot remain neutral in relation to religious beliefs, and must propagandize against religious prejudices, because only thus can it undermine the influence of reactionary clergymen."

Millions of peasants have entered factories in recent years, Izvestia points out, and such people, although having lost their primitive religious beliefs, are still groping for something with which to replace them. They are not satisfied with mere destructive criticism of antiquated religions; they ask for explanations of questions once answered for them by religious faith.

Anti-religious work, Izvestia declares, must therefore be centered upon "constructive" presentation of the materialist viewpoint. Groping workers must be taught that natural science answers all questions, that the spirit or soul does not exist apart from the body, that everything can be satisfactorily explained without religion.

Half-educated people, says Izvestia, can no longer serve as effective anti-religious speakers. The workers, even the peasants, ask searching questions which only trained atheists can answer satisfactorily.

Unless the materialist viewpoint is inculcated by authoritative speakers and literature, the newspaper warns, there is a real danger that "scheming" clergymen, adapting themselves to changed conditions, will extend their influence among the people.

Interest Ebbing

The difficulties which the atheist campaign encounters in some quarters is illustrated by the following instance:

An "anti-religious" brigade consisting of gold miners in the Urals made an investigating trip through 60 industrial districts. In a detailed report, they complained that while workers had lost interest in preaching atheism, religious workers had renewed attempts to "extend influence over backward people."

They reported with indignation that miners and other industrial workers were supporting churches. In one district workers contributed 20,000 rubles to rebuild a church; in another they provided materials and their own labor to repair a church. In one village the investigators found 122 professed church members, 43 between the ages of 15 and 30 years. Church weddings were increasing in many villages, they discovered, and industrial workers were being married in churches.

The investigators were alarmed to find that children were going to church in increasing numbers. Some parents, they said, were compelling their children to attend services. In one village 50 schoolboys went to church on Christmas Day, and these included 35 members of the Pioneers (Communist children's organization). The "Old Believers," most devout of Russian religious sects, were said to be especially successful in gaining new adherents.

The customary claim was made that religious persons belong to "anti-state" groups. Those most active in churches, it was alleged, were former capitalists, merchants, "kulaks" and other "remains of anti-Soviet elements." In the past, religious communities have been broken up or scattered on such charges.

Whatever else Soviet Communists may or may not be, they are not tolerant toward beliefs contrary to their own. Being militant atheists, they are not tolerant of religion. One of the major premises of Communism is, and always has been, the destruction of organized religion. The founder of the Soviet state, V. I. Lenin, once declared: "The more progressive a religion, and the more devoted its servants, the more dangerous it is to Communism." That opinion is still firmly held by every one of the men and women who rule Soviet Russia today.

An Authentic Survey

What is the status of religion in Russia? In recent weeks there have been reports of increasing religious worship as well as a heightening of the anti-religious drive. Numerous interpretations have been advanced of the religious clauses of the new Soviet Constitution.

In the following dispatch, the position of religious groups is outlined by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, after extensive inquiry.

Yukon and Alaska Air Mail Funnels Through Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A new "landmark" in Canadian aviation has been reached with the inauguration by the Federal Government of air mail service to the Yukon and Alaska, with Edmonton as the terminus of the Canadian and international air line. Up to the present time the aerial trade to Yukon and Alaska came from Vancouver and Seattle. The recent granting of this air mail contract to the United Air Transport Company of Edmonton now makes this Capital City of Alberta the only air outlet to the United States and the rest of Canada from Alaska and the Yukon.

This new air lane follows the old Yukon trail of '98 and the planes will cover a distance of 950 miles, passing from Edmonton to Peace River, Fort Nelson, Lower Post River to Whitehorse. While months of plodding travel were required for the miners of pioneer days to traverse the trail of '98 to the Yukon, and while present travel facilities require four days to make the trip, six hours is all that will be required for the mail and passenger airplanes to complete the journey. This service will form an important link in the proposed Empire air mail route which will connect England with the Orient.

The new route, whereby the weekly Peace River air mail service is extended to Whitehorse, will pass over the mountains through the Liard Pass. In this pass which lies over open country most of the way, the planes need never rise higher than an altitude of 4000 feet at any point. This inland route from Edmonton also will eliminate to a great extent the risk of fogs which the planes continually encountered on the route up along the Pacific coast. At Yukon the planes will connect with the Pan-American aviation line to link up with Dawson and Alaska.

U.S.-Alaska Road Seen in Vancouver Union With Yukon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Hopes for construction of a highway to Alaska from Washington-British Columbia border were advanced by the announcement of Premier T. D. Pattullo that British Columbia plans the annexation of Yukon Territory, making one great province for Canada west of the Rocky Mountains—a province second in area only to Quebec.

Transfer of the Yukon, scene of the famous gold rush to the Klondike in 1898, will be ratified by the British Columbia Legisature at its next session if present plans are carried out. Negotiations of a preliminary nature have already been completed between the British Columbia and Canadian governments.

Gold mines of the Yukon have yielded $200,000,000 so far, and important silver and gold dredging developments are now under way in the territory.

Under Ottawa's Control

The Yukon has in the past been directly under the control of the Canadian Government at Ottawa and is not a self-governing area. Addition of the Yukon to British Columbia will make one Canadian province extending from the Washington-Idaho border to the Arctic ocean and Alaska, and it is contended that the move will lead to more effective law enforcement and general administration. Already, several law enforcement departments group the Yukon with Alaska for the sake of convenience and economy.

Critics of the plan fail to see where British Columbia or the Yukon will materially benefit from cession. Yukon is a rather remote district, with a sparse and scattered population and few roads. It has cost the Federal Government more to administer the territory than the revenue received in return. Realizing the heavy cost of administration, the Ottawa Government has agreed to pay British Columbia $150,000 a year for the first five years to defray some of the charges.

Opponents Cite Cost

Opposition in British Columbia has developed chiefly from the contention that this province already has its hands full, and that the addition of Yukon would merely add to its liabilities. British Columbia has been unable to pay its own way financially and each year has shown a deficit, although by making no allowance for unemployment relief loans, the Government has shown a bookkeeping balance.

There seems to be no substantial opinion in the Yukon in favor of the scheme. The territorial council has submitted a protest to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, asking that nothing be done until the people of the Yukon have been able to hold a plebiscite on the issue.

Saskatchewan Amends Police Commission Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Amendments have been made recently to the act governing police commissions, so that these bodies now have greater control over the expenditures of the police force which they govern. In the past city councils could so reduce the police department estimates that the police department would be unable to operate.

Now, when a dispute arises over police estimates, and the city council reduces these estimates, the police commission can request the city council to name a special committee to meet with the commission to discuss the matter.

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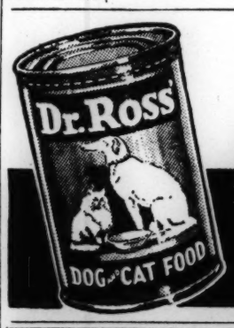

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Germany's Action Halts Powers On Anti-Bombing Plea in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 5—Surprise is expressed here today at Germany's refusal to support the British proposal to the Nonintervention Committee for an appeal to both sides in the Spanish fighting to cease bombing open towns.

The German attitude, it is pointed out, is directly opposite to one she took up in the plan for a general European settlement presented at London on March 31, 1936, by Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador.

A feature of these proposals was that a conference be convened to discuss: "1—Prohibition of the dropping of poisonous gas or incendiary bombs; 2—Prohibition of the dropping of bombs of any kind whatsoever on open localities outside the range of medium artillery of the fighting fronts."

Yesterday, however, Germany took the line that any such appeal as Britain proposed would be tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of Spain.

An interesting commentary on this attitude is provided by publication in the Daily Herald today of a photograph depicting the log and passport of a German airman, Hans Sabotka, shot down on the Basque front a fortnight ago.

The passport was issued April 5, or six weeks after the international agreement not to send any more volunteers, and the log shows he left Berlin on April 6 for Rome, en route for Seville, where he arrived the following day.

In the Non-intervention Committee the German representative declared that it is outside the committee's competence to appeal to both sides to cease bombing open towns as Britain urged with the support of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Russia and Sweden. The Reich's representative further added that the experience of the World War showed the bombing of open towns to be sometimes a regrettable necessity.

Germany, however, did not oppose making a further appeal that warfare should be conducted on as humane lines as possible. The question therefore was adjourned until Friday in order to enable the governments of the countries concerned to consider the best method of making such appeal.

Meanwhile the evacuation of noncombatants from Bilbao has begun, despite Gen Francisco Franco's warning that he will not be responsible for any damage done to vessels transporting refugees.

Basques Claim Gains In Defending Bilbao; Rebels Take Ibarruri

BILBAO, Spain, May 5 (AP)—An insurgent force reported to be composed of Moorish and Italian troops and commanded in part by Italian officers, was trapped northeast of here today as Bilbao's Basque defenders resisted Gen. Emilio Mola's offensive.

Basque commanders claimed much of the pressure from the insurgent semi-circle that had penetrated to within 12 miles of this capital had been relieved.

Preparations were completed, meanwhile, for removal today to France of 2300 children, the first refugees to be evacuated from the jammed "Pittsburgh of Spain." They were to be carried on Spanish ships, escorted by French naval vessels.

The Basque Government charged that "an Italian destroyer" and seven insurgent fighting ships were massed off this Biscayan port in an attempt to prevent the evacuation by force.

The Basques said they would defy the insurgent fleet and would evacuate the refugees from besieged Bilbao under the Red Cross flag, in Spanish ships which will be protected, outside the three-mile limit, by French and British men of war.

The Basque Defense Council asserted that Government troops were putting up stiff resistance in the Durango sector and at Santander, 45 miles west of Bilbao, Government forces attacked north of Espinosa de Bricia. An insurgent report said that the offensive resulted in a Government defeat.

By capturing Ibarruri, five miles south of devastated Guernica, insurgents controlled a highway enabling them to encircle Amorebieta from the north while strong detachments moved toward the village westward from Durango. To the south other detachments held natural positions in the mountain passes.

Government reports declared that Basque troops "continued repulsing the remainder of the Italian brigade" near Bermeo.

Loyalists Push Drive On Rebel Artillery

MADRID, May 5 (AP)—Insurgent concentrations north of Guadalajara were bombed heavily, it was reported today as Government sources expressed belief that a new advance toward Madrid might be launched from that region. Insurgents were routed there in March.

Government planes bombed insurgent positions in Siguenza, about 70 miles northeast of Madrid; on the outskirts of Jadraque, and in the vicinity of Alaminos. The attack yesterday was the third on the Guadalajara front in a week.

Just south of Madrid, Government soldiers advanced slowly in the Carabanchel district in an attempt to get at insurgent artillery which has ben pumping shells into the city daily.

Woman Explorer Leads Expedition To Arctic Region

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Beginning another one of her long expeditions into the Arctic wastes, Miss Louise Boyd, the only woman polar explorer, left here for Norway today in the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord. Her log of the Far North covers 10 years of explorations from which she has emerged a real rival of the men who have penetrated the unknown lands of the earth.

Miss Boyd's party will proceed from Norway to Aalesund, where they will board the sealing ship of many Boyd expeditions and spread sail for the northeast to try to locate the undersea shelf that is believed to connect northeast Greenland and Spitsbergen.

It will be an all-summer undertaking, and the findings will be contributed to the American Geographical Society, of which Miss Boyd is a fellow and honorary member.

Among her companions are Dr. Richard F. Flint and his assistant, Albert L. Washburn of the department of geology at Yale University; Dr. Henry Oostinf, botany professor at Duke University; James M. Leroy, hydrographer, and Fred Buhler, surveyor.

Miss Boyd's career as an explorer began in 1924 after a trip to Greenland. Since then her scientific wanderings, which she finances herself, have included an expedition to Franz Joseph Land. The present expedition to northeast Greenland was preceded by two others in 1931 and 1933.

Chicago Woman Urged as Head Of Planetarium

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP)—Miss Maude Bennot, who became interested in astronomy "rather by accident," is looking forward to appointment as the only woman director of a major planetarium.

Robert J. Dunham, president of the Chicago park district, said he would recommend Miss Bennot's selection to succeed Philip Fox as head of the Max Adler Planetorium and Astronomical Museum, Mr. Fox resigned to take charge of the Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry.

Miss Bennot has been associated with the institution since it was founded in 1930. She won her master's degree at Northwestern University in 1914, working her way, and has been associated with Mr. Fox, the retiring director, since her student days.

She has taught varied subjects as shorthand and astronomy, organized courses for nurses, and has collaborated on volumes on astronomy.

The success of women in research fields depends largely upon how long they stay with it, she said, adding: "Some get married, but I am safely beyond that."

Hoover to Aid Exhibit

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP) Golden Gate International exposition officials announced yesterday former President Hoover will aid in planning a mining industry exhibit for the 1939 exposition.

In the Balance

Harold M. Lambert — Portrait of a Kitten

Musings of a Well-Bred Kitten

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I am a well-brought-up kitten.

I have had my picture taken to prove it.

That bundle, on the window sill, is Missy's knitting. It is a rose-colored sweater, just about the color of my tongue. Indeed it is exactly the color of my tongue. Indeed it is exactly the color of my tongue. I am a well-brought-up kitten, as I have said; and of course no well-brought-up kitten would try to chew up its Missy's knitting, but I never heard it said that you couldn't just put out your tongue, when you came across a piece of rose-colored knitting, and see how it matched the color of the knitting.

My tongue just matches my Missy's sweater. Some day, when she has finished it, and is sitting in the swing under the apple tree, I shall get up in her lap; and if it is a very warm day, and I have chased the white butterflies until I am tired out, I will then give several yawns; and if she is watching me—as she will be, because she likes to look at me, watching the shadows in my blue fur, and how long my whiskers are growing, and how bright my eyes are—she will see that she couldn't have chosen a color that would match my tongue any better than her pink sweater matches it.

I suppose it is all very silly.

But the fact of the matter is, I sometimes wish I were not so well brought up as I am; if I were a little less well brought up, instead of looking so nice and polite as I do in this picture, I would be all snarled up in the wool of that sweater; I would have poked and pulled and chewed until I found an end, and then I would have pulled and pulled and pulled some more. It would have been great fun, and eventually I should have been all snarled up inside all the wool which once made my Missy's sweater.

But of course, being as well brought up as I am, that is all nothing but a pussy's dream.

Ah me! It is too bad I am so well brought up.

However, we are always told that a cat may look at a queen.

I, as you see in my picture, am looking at a pink sweater.

If only I were not so well brought up!

Wild Geese in Central Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Honking of wild geese and the quacking of wild ducks in Central Park, unsuccessfully attempting to harmonize with clanging of the streetcars and blowing of automobile horns, reminded hurried New Yorkers today that another world—one of free wild things, green trees and quiet waters—exists beyond their domain of concrete and steel.

For two years wild geese and many other species of wild birds have made their home in the park's sanctuaries, Capt. R. C. Stout, curator of the Zoo at Central Park, said, adding that they found existence there much easier than in the far north, since food was supplied for them.

Other wild birds remaining in the sanctuaries as permanent residents are pin-tail ducks, wood ducks, mallards, grebes, black ducks and loons. The park, Captain Stout said, has 250 to 300 birds as regular boarders.

There are two sanctuaries in Central Park, one for water fowl and one for migratory land birds. All resident birds have come to the sanctuaries of their volition with the exception of a few birds which Captain Stout has obtained.

Captain Stout said he had counted in these sanctuaries more than 144 species of wild birds at one time. Migratory birds stop for two to four months a year in the sanctuary set apart for them. They peer as curiously at the thousands of persons that come to see them as the humans gaze at them.

Perhaps the most unexpected visitors found in the heart of New York City during their migratory stop are herons and egrets.

The migratory sanctuary has had so many feathered visitors that it has been established as a national preserve.

Pennsylvania Plans Road Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—A number of long-sought improvements to Pennsylvania highways are promised as the 1937 road construction program of the Commonwealth gets under way, according to Walter N. White, manager of the travel bureau of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

Among these is the elimination of the two dangerous underpasses on U. S. Route 30, the Lincoln Highway, at Malvern and Green Tree.

Other improvements are the widening and rebuilding of U. S. Route 422, the Ridge Pike, between Trappe and Limerick.

This will be finished in July, after which it is proposed to continue the widening to Pottstown.

Work on Baltimore Pike, U. S. Route 1, now going on between Lima and Concordville, will be finished in July, after which construction will start on the section between Chadds Ford and Hamorton, including a new bridge over the Brandywine at Chadds Ford. A new road between Quakertown and Sellersville on U. S. Route 309, the Bethlehem Pike, is being pushed rapidly. This will be a three-lane road. Bids have been let for reconstruction of the Roosevelt Boulevard between Pennypack Circle and Welsh Road, for the building of a new bridge and the realignment of U. S. Route 611 at Edison, and for the building of an overpass at Lincoln Point on U. S. Route 1 near Fallsington.

$5000 Voted to Mrs. Taft

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a bill to grant Mrs. Helen H. Taft, widow of former President William Howard Taft, an annual pension of $5000.

Behind Barcelona's Revolt: Collectivization Holds Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, May 5—Activity of the anarchists in the promoting of collectivized industry and farming during the past two months provides the background for today's news of serious fighting in Barcelona, between the anarchists and the Catalonian Government.

The peasants of Catalonia, and those on the east coast, are vigorously opposed to collectivised farming as are many of the owners of medium-sized businesses in Barcelona. Nevertheless, a number of such businesses have been taken over by the anarchists after "disposing" of the boards of directors.

One such business is the Sallent Potash Company, formerly owned by a French concern. After a preliminary trial with the old administration, the workers took the plants over entirely.

Plan to Expand

They have two overseers and an engineer in charge. They claim to be working "under perfect conditions" and all are claimed to be earning the same wages as before. The income of the plant, they say, is 150 per cent above what it previously earned. They now are working to achieve federation of the entire potash mining industry of Spain.

The "Libertarian Youth," as the young Anarchists call themselves, recently publisher a manifesto condemning attempts by anti-fascists to bring back the democratic bourgeois republic. Such attempts, they claim, are largely responsible for prolongation of the struggle. The present situation, the manifesto says, places workers in the dilemma either of abandoning the revolution or running the risk of losing the war. The Libertarian Youth announced therefore that it can no longer tolerate the "counter-revolutionary activities" now taking place.

Anti-Fascists Scored

The manifesto accuses governmental socialism of being more than ever interested in an alliance with the Republican bourgeoisie. Anti-fascist groups, it declares, are preparing an alliance with the old enemies of the workers—with the generals and other traitors who have "delivered" parts of Spain to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini. Highly placed individuals in Barcelona are accused of placing traps for workers and then disarming and imprisoning them.

The anarchists claim that they have changed Catalonia throughout and brought into existence more than 50 collectivized small towns and villages on the east coast.

Anarchists Gain a Voice In Catalonian Government As Revolt Comes to End

PERPIGNAN, Franco - Spanish Frontier, May 5 (AP)—According to information reaching here, the result of the anarchist revolt in Catalonia has been the establishment of a new provisional government in which the anarchists are represented. The uprising at first threatened to split the Spanish Government's defenses against the insurgents.

A radio announcement tersely reported that Juan Garcia Oliver, Minister of Justice in the Valencia Government and spokesman for the revolting anarchists, had arrived at a peaceful solution of the crisis with President Luis Companys of autonomous Catalonia.

Garcia Oliver assumed the Justice portfolio as an Anarcho-Syndicalist—one of four appointed when the main government's cabinet was reorganized Nov. 5, 1936.

The announcement of peace came as two British warships, the cruiser Despatch and the destroyer Hostile, sped to Barcelona as a "precautionary measure" because of the violence there.

Travelers reaching here from Barcelona today described the revolt which briefly turned the Catalan capital into a battle front. Troops, they said, fought hand-to-hand in the building's corridors after Catalan militia stormed it in the face of anarchist machine guns bristling from the windows.

A pitched battle was fought, the travelers said, when Barcelona's police chief led a frontal attack on the fortified telephone building, and charged into the lobby, isolating the anarchist garrison on the floor above. The militia established positions inside the revolutionists' stronghold and then launched a floor-by-floor assault.

Seven hours later, the accounts said, the anarchists were assured that if they would retire the militia also would give up its positions. The anarchists agreed and the fighting ceased on the further condition that there be no reprisals.

Meanwhile, a heavy toll of civilian bystanders had been taken.

Gain in U. S. Immigrants

Persons entering the United States from abroad numbered 44,307,496 in the 1936 fiscal year compared with 41,730,336 the year before. The figure includes transients as well as immigrants.

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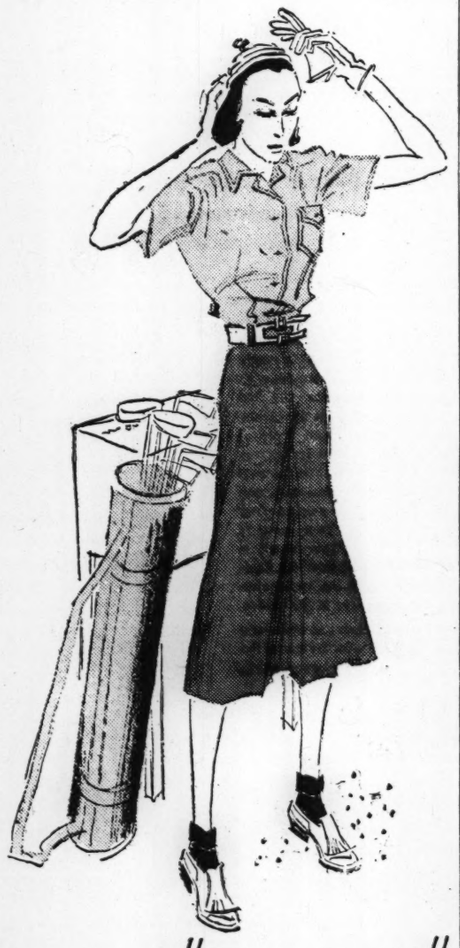
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Britain Opens Strike Inquiries; Coronation 'Truce' Foreseen

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons today pleaded for industrial peace "at this moment of the Coronation" as the London bus drivers' strike threatened to spread.

A delegation representing London's 12,000 street car workers demanded permission from the Transport Union to join the walkout of 25,000 busmen and a national coal strike threatened.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 5—Today saw two walkout inquiries under way. One is in London where the entire service of street buses is suspended over a dispute regarding workers' hours.

The other is at a workshop in Nottinghamshire where 35 strikers from the Harworth Colliery near by are under trial charged with illegal and riotous assembly and where there is a threat of a coal walkout upon a national scale from May 22 unless the cause of this strike—the right of miners to choose their own union—is cleared up.

Both strikes are regarded as a symbol of the restive feeling that has been growing among workers as profits have risen rather than as a definite threat of immediate militant action.

It has been evident, however, that though the position might not be alarming it was dangerous. The shadow of two strikes at coronation time had been cast upon the country. It seemed a dangerous gesture of strength by labor. Elsewhere in the country engineers have been on strike, and in nine counties busmen have been carrying on minor disputes of their own.

The London central busmen gave notice of the termination of the present wages and hours agreement at the end of March. In theory the position was that unless a new agreement was negotiated by April 30 London's busmen would be on strike, and on May 1 central London would have no bus services.

"We hold out hope," a London Transport official told the Monitor at the time, "that even if no definite agreement can be reached, there will be a truce over the coronation period."

The busmen's claim for a seven and a half hour day instead of the present eight-hour working day has been turned down by the London Transport with a metaphorically helpless shrug of the shoulders and the plain statement that, "We cannot possibly afford it. It would cost London Transport £600,000 more a year."

Right to Choose Union

The Nottinghamshire dispute, on the other hand, is not so much a matter of conditions as a matter of "rights." The miners are fighting, they say, for the right to choose their own union. At the Harworth pit the national Mineworkers' Federation is not recognized. The more local Miners' Industrial Union is the organization recognized by the employers.

A nation-wide ballot was held on the question:

"Are you in favor of tendering notices with the object of obtaining recognition of the Mineworkers' Federation in the Nottinghamshire coal field and to secure adequate assurance to prevent any victimization of the workmen at the Harworth Colliery?"

The assurances demanded to prevent "victimization" are assurances that the strikers will not be penalized by the refusal of work.

The result of this ballot, announced on April 21, was:

In favor of tendering notices	444,546
Against	61,445
Majority in favor	383,101

This voting gave full backing to the Notts strike, which had up till then been unofficial.

Many Unofficial Strikes

Large numbers of unofficial strikes have been in progress in Britain. In the engineering trade there is another case of an "unofficial" strike continuing until eventually given recognition by the national union. This has been the case in the strike of workers at the Parkhead Forge, Glasgow. A ballot among the strikers for or against continuing the strike resulted in a 94 per cent vote in favor of continuance.

As the ballot was taken on the advice of the national executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union the Glasgow strike at once became official and the strikers qualified for full strike pay. The object of the strike has been an increase of 1d an hour on wages.

Since the ballot it has been announced that the leaders of engineering and shipbuilding unions have agreed to approach employers for wage rises for nearly 1,000,000 workers, and when this statement was made it was added that when talks begin strikers will be advised to return to work.

Union Leaders Perturbed

The spread of unofficial strikes, undertaken by local union men without executive backing, has been worrying the trade union leaders. The calling of the engineering and shipbuilding unions' conference has been forced upon the leaders, it is felt by many observers by the frequent outbreak of small unofficial strikes, showing the restless temper of the workers. In part the demands for higher wages are a direct result of the shortage of skilled workmen in these trades.

Among others negotiating for or demanding new conditions from employers are the railway workers and the postal workers. The postal workers' demands are almost entirely on the question of working conditions. The main claim is for a 40-hour week.

Labor generally in Britain is at this moment most concerned with conditions of work. Wage increases are the subject of negotiations in mining, transport, engineering, railway and other trades; but the most important demands, as instanced particularly in the cases of the transport workers and the postal workers, are for shorter hours.

Reduction in Hours

In regard to the busmen's claim for a 7½ hour day one of the replies given by London Transport is that this would in practice mean only about 6½ hours work.

On similar grounds the Post Office has turned down the postal workers' claims with the answer that their 40-hour week would in practice mean a 35-hour week.

The position of the busmen is complicated by the conditions of service, in which time is allowed in the agreed hours of work for signing on and off. There is also the question of "spreadover" duties. Spreadover is the whole period of time from beginning and ending work on the bus, including a rest period and meal relief. In 1932 the maximum spreadover day was reduced from nine hours to 8½ hours.

The busmen's claim is that recent service accelerations have greatly increased the fatigue of driving through the center of Britain's busiest city, and heavy traffic conditions often whittle down their rest periods.

London Transport replies that the central busmen, with a maximum wage of 88s. 6d. per week for drivers, and 83s. 6d. for conductors, are the best paid workers of their type in Britain. The cost of a half-hour reduction of work to the board would be, it is said, £600,000 per annum.

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Alien's Nazi Status Held of No Concern

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—An assistant United States attorney argued at a deportation hearing yesterday that this country in seeking to return a German fugitive to Germany is not concerned with any possibility that he may be imprisoned or executed there because of a political crime under Nazi laws.

The fugitive in the case is Johannes Karl Wiegel, 23-year-old native of Kiel, Germany, who allegedly helped a friend to escape from the Nazis and then made his way to the United States where he jumped ship. Since July 3, 1936, he has been employed in a machine shop at Hoboken, N. J.

In a brief filed by Martin Klein, assistant United States attorney, Mr. Klein asserted:

"It does not matter that the alien is or was a political refugee and hostile to the existing government in Germany. Nor does it matter that he might be subject to imprisonment or death upon his return there as this in no way alters the fact that the alien is in the United States illegally and as such is deportable."

Mr. Wiegel was ordered to surrender to Rudolph Reimer, commissioner of immigration, in a decision entered yesterday, but Judge Robert P. Patterson stayed his deportation until May 10.

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'State Wagner Act' Heads Labor Program in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5—Labor legislation figured prominently on the lawmakers' calendar here today as the Assembly received an approved portfolio of major bills in this category from the upper chamber.

First on the list was the measure setting up a New York State Labor Relations Board, which is the National Labor Relations Act scaled down to state dimensions and had the sweeping sanctions in the Senate of 46 affirmative votes to two dissents.

Second only to this in import was a bill setting up a state board of mediation with a view to expeditious settlement of employer-employee disputes. This passed unanimously.

Opposition Seen

The provisions of a third bill, approved by the narrow margin of one vote, would effect a "Little National Recovery Act" for the State, with blanket prohibition of "unfair trade practices" and penalties up to $1000 for violation. This faces small likelihood of passage in the lower house.

Republican attempt to amend the state labor relations bill to illegalize the "sit-down" strike were defeated by a strict party vote of 28 to 16. The measure was designed to aid collective bargaining, and its list of "unfair" labor practices outlaws the fostering of company unions, black lists, labor spies and union discrimination. Its board of three members, picked by the Governor, would function in the Department of Labor.

Mediation Commission

The mediation commission, set up by the companion bill, as a five-member body, also appointed by the Governor, would function separately as an arbitral agency, augmenting the work of the Labor Relations Board with authority to act in labor disputes or threatened strife of this nature. Its decisions would not, however, have the force of compulsory arbitration unless specifically agreed to by the disputants.

The proposal for a "sit-down" ban was opposed by the Democratic side of the house on the ground that such strategy was not sanctions under the terms of the labor relations measure. This was denied by the Republican sponsors of the amendment, who declared the bill should include a clause insuring that the "sit-down" was not declared legal by the implication and "that nothing in the bill shall render it legal."

Garment Workers and C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 5—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union began work here today on its platform and policies for the coming year, with industrial unionism and federal social legislation as leading objectives.

With the first day's celebration and yesterday's drafting of committees out of the way, resolutions are being submitted for action by the twenty-third convention, which will last for the next 12 days in the Hotel Chelsea here. An early group of these was presented by Dressmakers' Local No. 22, New York, second largest in the international union, with 31,000 members.

"The organization of the basic mass industries," one of these read, "is of vital concern if the labor movement is to survive and make headway under new industrial conditions. Such organization is possible only on the basis of industrial unionism. We heartily commend President David Dubinsky and the general executive board for affiliating with the Committee for Industrial Organization, and direct them to continue."

Reorganization Urged

With this went a resolution calling for complete reorganization of the Garment Workers' International itself "along more industrial lines, with the shop as the basis of organization rather than craft or nationality."

Another resolution, likewise considered certain of enactment, denounces "reactionary legislation sponsored in the states and Congress by the employers' interests," which, it declares, "is designed to police the trade unions through incorporation, financial control, legal regulation, registration, restriction of the right to strike and picket, and even compulsory arbitration."

"This is the gravest menace to the interests of trade unionism," it continues. "It would paralyze the unions and destroy their effectiveness as economic organizations of labor. It is one aspect of the fascist policy of 'co-ordinating' the labor movement by wiping out its independence. We oppose all plans for federal or state regulation of unions in any form whatsoever."

National Labor Board

The same local submitted a resolution pledging the international union to favor "a national labor party constituted as a federation of trade unions, workers' organizations and working class political groups." It also goes strongly on record in favor of continued support of the workers in Spain, against fascism and in opposition to "militaristic war, militarism and preparations for war," calling for united labor action against the latter.

A resolution described the Social Security Act as "a tremendous step forward, but still gravely deficient" in aid to the sick and in unemployment insurance. It urged that social security be financed by special taxes on incomes, inheritances and profits —"not on wages directly or indirectly."

According to another resolution submitted today, "the last few years have shown that the greatest obstacle to enactment of federal social and labor legislation is the arbitrary power of the federal judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, to declare such laws unconstitutional."

Constitutional Amendment

"We believe that eventually it will be necessary to enact a constitutional amendment giving Congress explicit power for effective social legislation," it says, "and we go on record for such an amendment. Meanwhile, we recognize that that process is too slow and uncertain. Therefore we support the President's plan for immediate relief."

Indications today are that there will be a strong contest in the convention between the forces friendly to John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and the friends of the American Federation of Labor.

The industrial organization group, led by New York Locals 22 and 89 of the Dressmakers' Union, 37,000 strong, have taken a die-hard stand in opposition to any compromise, while the right wing in the international, led by the New York Cloakmakers, are for instructing the executive committee to intervene in the dispute to make peace between the rival national labor bodies.

They believe a pledge may be had from the American Federation of Labor that the craft unions would surrender their jurisdiction in basic industries in order that they might be organized on industrial lines. This, they hold, would lead to the return of the Committee for Industrial Organization unions to the federation fold.

Motor Engineers Stress Air Safety

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 5 (AP)—The Society of Automotive Engineers started its annual six-day meeting last night with discussions of airplanes and the tendency toward greater speed and more safety.

A. H. R. Fedden, chief engineer of the Bristol Airplane Company of Bristol, Eng., asserted that the trend is toward higher speed in all sizes of aircraft, and that standardization of all component parts is one of the industry's greatest needs.

"I believe ascendancy of the monoplane type of craft, with power plants fastened to the wings, make this proposed standardization possible," he said.

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New York House Passes 'Gas' Tax; Session Near End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5—Adjournment of the 1937 legislature this week appeared a certainty today as the long deadlock between Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Republican legislative chiefs over tax methods of financing the new record $370,000,000 budget was broken, with the lawmakers' acceptance of Mr. Lehman's way.

The Governor's signature will restore again the full four-cent emergency levy on gasoline, the debate having raged over the final one cent of this tax to yield $20,000,000 necessary to finally balance the projected cost sheet the funding of which will require $1,000,000 daily in state revenues.

The "gas" tax rise, which is effective on May 10, passed the Republican-controlled lower House late yesterday with not a vote to spare, six Republicans voting with 70 Democrats to obtain the constitutional majority of 76. The issue had been before this chamber since March, when the Senate approved it by a vote of 27 to 15. The Republicans supplying the negatives.

In moving to restore the fourth cent of the motor fuel tax which was repealed last year, but which the Governor recommended as the "soundest approach to the taxpayers' pocket in the current situation, the lawmakers had a vigorous last round of verbal firing.

The Republicans, who had assembled a long list of alternatives to bolster their criticism of the Lehman fiscal set-up, were not able sufficiently to simplify their proposals, however, to mobilize the requisite votes. As the argument concluded yesterday with a victory for the Governor's recommendation, they justified their fight as having at least called public attention to "the patchwork tax structure now employed by the State," and to "the need for a complete overhauling of its finances."

Lobbying against the one cent rise, making the levy four cents a gallon, has been vigorous ever since it was broached in the Governor's tax recommendations, with the New York State Automobile Association prominently to the fore of the opposition.

"The motorist is again the victim of political maneuvering and logrolling," the Association declared. "It is up to the motorist to decide when he goes to the polls next fall whether or not he approves this type of budget balancing."

The Automobile Club of New York, through William J. Gottlieb, executive vice president, denounced the legislators as "pork barrel politicians" and assailed the $20,000,000 tax as "class legislation" affecting about one-sixth of the population of the state "solely because that portion happens to own automobiles."

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George VI Crowned 4 times; Workmen Watch at Rehearsal

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Those who receive titles and other honors from the crown will be relieved of paying for them under legislation proposed by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He predicted a clause in the 1937 finance bill, abolishing payment of fees and stamp duties by recipients of royal honors, would be made effective immediately.

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—King Geoge VI was crowned four times today in rehearsal of coronation a week from tomorrow.

After participating in the centuries-old rite of accepting the baton of a field marshal, the sovereign, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, paid a surprise visit to Westminister Abbey.

Wearing a royal robe over ordinary street clothes, the King rehearsed for two hours with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Queen Elizabeth also wore a royal robe of crimson velvet and ermine. But, as her own crowning was not rehearsed, she spent most of the time watching.

Their audience was a starry-eyed group of workmen in overalls and shirt sleeves who hung over the gallery rails to watch.

The archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the clergymen who will assist in the real ceremonies, placed the dummy crown on George's brow until they had the procedure letter perfect.

As every monarch since Charles II has done, George then presented colors to the King's company of the Grenadier Guards and watched as the 100 six-footers paraded on the Buckingham Palace lawns.

Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother Mary and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose also witnessed the spectacle.

Meanwhile the $30,000,000 worth of royal regalia and crown jewels which will sparkle and glitter in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation were removed to a jeweler's for cleaning, and are under heavy police guard, pending transfer to the Abbey.

Only once before since King George V was crowned in 1911 have they been taken from the Royal Treasury at the Tower of London—and that during the World War, when they were removed to Windsor Castle to protect them against possible air raids.

The regalia includes the King's three crowns—the heavy coronation crown, the imperial state crown and the imperial crown of India—the scepters, the orb or mound of sovereignty, the sword of mercy called Curtana, the two swords of justice, the ring of alliance, the spurs of chivalry and the bracelets.

Balkan Royal Children To Attend Coronation; One Told to Behave

VIENNA, May 5 (AP)—Two Royal children—one of them under strict parental orders to behave himself—will be the Balkans' chief delegates at the Coronation of King George VI in London next Wednesday.

Nine-year-old Prince Tomislav, brother of the boy King Peter of Yugoslavia, will represent his country. Prince Tomislav, a royal prankster, left for London today after being solemnly admonished by his mother "Behave yourself and no cutting up in the procession!"

Crown Prince Michael of Roumania, 16, who will be on his first man - sized diplomatic mission abroad, although he once was King, left Bucharest today. His father and successor, King Carol, decided to stay home.

Reich's Vacation Ship Christened at Hamburg

HAMBURG, Ger., May 5 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler attended the christening today of the 25,000-ton steamer Wilhelm Gustloff, something new in Germany's merchant marine, with the crew's quarters fitted with the same comforts as those of the tourists.

Purely a pleasure craft, the Wilhelm Gustloff was designed and built for the National Socialist "Strength Through Joy" movement just to give vacationing Germans ocean-going luxury. Robert Ley, German trades unions commissioner, christened the vessel as a memorial to the National Socialist foreign agent, Wilhelm Gustloff, who was slain last year in Switzerland.

Royal Pageantry on Thames Streamlined

International

England's King and Queen Modernize Ancient Custom
Ride in State but Not in Barge to Museum Ceremony

In olden times when the Kings and Queens of England traveled the Thames to some official function they rode in a stately barge propelled by 12 royal watermen.

For some centuries the custom of traveling by water has been in disuse, but on the occasion of the opening of the new National Maritime Museum, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth revived the river custom, but journeyed in a modern motor craft, dignified but regal in its varnished mahogany, white enamel, fine leather and chromium-plated steel. The Princess Elizabeth accompanied her parents on the trip.

In the new museum is a model of the barge used in Queen Anne's river journeys, a vehicle beautifully carved and manned by oarsmen in red breeches, white shirts and black caps with gold peaks, a reminder of the ornate days that are passing with the advent of motor-driven transport.

Coronation Gifts and Holidays Showered on British Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The "holiday spirit" is being fostered by many British employers during Coronation time by giving their employees holidays or bonuses.

A leading British motor oil company is giving all its employees throughout the British Empire one week's holiday with pay in addition to normal holidays with pay.

A firm of motor and cycle manufacturers which is celebrating its fortieth anniversary is to pay one week's wages to all employees of the company and its subsidiaries. All members of the staff who belong to the Territorial Army will be allowed a fortnight's holiday in addition to their fortnight in camp.

Premier M. J. Savage of New Zealand has asked all employers in the Dominion to follow the example of his Government in giving all their employees a paid holiday on Coronation Day,

Hundreds of thousands of employees throughout the British Isles are to have Coronation Day as a paid holiday. These include about 200,000 cotton spinners in Lancashire, 37,000 farm workers in Norfolk, 14,000 employees of a big shipyard on Tyneside, Durham, 8000 employees of a Luton motor company, 4000 employees of a wall paper concern, Lincolnshire and Buckinghamshire police, and all directly employed grades of the Civil Service.

In most cases where it is impossible for individual employees to have a holiday on Coronation Day they are being allowed another day's holiday or an additional day's pay.

A surprise envelope was recently handed with their weekly pay slip to nearly 300 employees of a varnish and color manufacturer. This envelope contained a week's wages to commemorate the Coronation.

Another important London manufacturing company, which is noted for its generosity to its employees, is presenting each of its workers with a cash gift during Coronation week.

Italy, Now at Peace, Spends More on Arms Than When at War

ROME, May 4 (AP)—In the presence of the Duce, cheering deputies of the Italian Parliament tonight passed Premier Benito Mussolini's 5,500,000,000 lire ($289,300,000) national defense budget for 1937-38, an increase of 727,000,000 lire ($38,240,000) over the 1936-37 defense expenditures.

With shouts of "Duce! Duce!" they received the Government's explanations of why Italy, with no war on her hands, now must spend more money on armaments than she did when she was fighting in Ethiopia.

Italy, meanwhile received with joy the word that Premier Mussolini had decided to make her fleet an "ocean-going affair."

The press blazoned a speech of Admiral Domenico Cavagnari in the Chamber of Deputies in which plans for new construction under the 1937-38 budget were disclosed yesterday.

To dockyard workers this meant that two 35,000-ton battleships already on the ways at Genoa on the Mediterranean and at Monfalcone on the Adriatic would be rushed to completion.

Simultaneously dockyards at Naples, Spezia, Ancona, Leghorn and Taranto were hopeful for contracts for at least two new battleships and flotillas of lesser craft which would make Italy capable of defending her interests in the Atlantic as well as in other near-by seas.

Capetown-England Flight Of 4 Days Sets Record

HESTON, Eng., May 5 (AP)—H. L. Brook, British flyer, set a new flight record from Cape Town, Union of South Africa to England, landing his plane here at 3:22 p. m. (9:22 a. m., E. S. T.) today.

His time was four days and 20 minutes, beating a record set by Amy Mollison, British aviator, of four days, 16 hours and 17 minutes.

48-Hour Law Voted

LANSING, Mich., May 5 (AP)—The House of the Michigan Legislature passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a bill limiting the working week for women gainfully employed to six days or 48 hours. Present law limits the hours to 54 a week. The bill also provides machinery for determining minimum wage scales for women and children.

Matson Ships' Stay At Melbourne Raises Port's Annual Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Decision of the Matson Line to alter sailing schedules, so that the stay in port of the mail steamers Mariposa and Monterey will be lengthened to 4½ days is estimated to be worth an additional £7000 a year to Melbourne.

The extra two days in this port means an additional £200 in harbor dues, while increased expenditure by passengers and crew is computed at between £300 and £400 each trip. Normally the two liners make 13 trips each year between them.

Melbourne's gain is Auckland's loss. The New Zealand Parliament recently enacted a 40-hour week and under the new labor regulations, New Zealand waterside workers do not work on Saturdays. Under the previous sailing schedule, the Matson liners reached Auckland on Saturday mornings. With the longer stay in Melbourne on the return voyage to San Francisco they will call at Auckland on Mondays.

Japan Halts Rail Strike By 10 P. C. Pay Rise

TOKYO, May 5 (AP)—A threatened nation-wide railway strike was at least temporarily averted today by a Government promise of wage increases, after 1000 employees of the Railway Ministry barricaded themselves at the Railway Club and declared "war" on the Government.

The workers sought a 30 per cent wage increase, but they capitulated when Vice Admiral Takuo Godo, Minister of Communications, promised a 10 per cent rise for the more than 200,000 Government communications employees, effective June 1. It was estimated that the increases would cost the Government about 7,500,000 yen ($2,160,000) annually.

Nine Coronation Boats To Clear Canadian Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Approximately 6000 persons will sail from Montreal and Quebec on the Coronation ships scheduled to clear from those ports. Eight passenger liners are sailing from Montreal and one from Quebec for British ports.

The Empress of Australia will leave Quebec with a large group of Government officials and Canada's official representatives to the Coronation in London.

Vatican Demands Reich Carry Out Concordat of 1933

VATICAN CITY, May 4 (AP)—Pope Pius XI told Adolf Hitler today that the Catholic Church must be left free to fulfill its mission in National Socialist Germany.

The Pontiff's reply to the recent German church note, which itself was a reply to the Pope's pre-Easter encyclical accusing the German Government of violating the 1933 Church-State concordat, was delivered by Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, to the German Ambassador to the Holy See, Diego von Bergen.

Vatican sources said that the note did not mention Hitler's May Day speach, when he warned against sermons or "encyclicals" that "disturb" the Third Reich. It took a more moderate tone than the encyclical and left the way open for further conversations about the concordat, which set up separate spheres of church and State influence in the Reich.

The note maintained, however, the church's insistence that economic pressure must not be brought to bear against Catholics in Germany and that Catholic schools and the Catholic press should not be hampered.

Prelates said the Vatican note replied, point for point, to the Fuehrer's protest against the pre-Easter encyclical. It demanded strict application of the concordat, which was signed in 1933, soon after Hitler came to power in Germany.

It was understood that Baron von Neurath would confer tomorrow afternoon with the Ambassador von Bergen, on the strained relations between Germany and the Holy See.

Windsor to Marry After Coronation

MONTS, France, May 4 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, reunited with Wallis Simpson in the Chateau de Cande, tonight chose to keep their marriage plans a secret until after the Coronation of his brother.

King George VI will be crowned May 12, as the former Edward VIII was to have been. Not until after that event, the Duke decided, will he say when he will make the American woman the Duchess of Windsor. Persons close to the couple indicated the marriage likely would not take place before May 18.

It was learned in official quarters that the Surete Nationale had been instructed to protect Edward's youngest brother, the Duke of Kent, on a trip into France May 18. This seemed to indicate Kent would come here to stand as Edward's best man at the marriage, on or about that day.

Britain Weighing Effects Of Reich Treaty Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British opinion is discussing anew the practice of treaty-breaking, which many believe to be the root cause of much of the present unrest in Europe, in view of an article in the German National Socialist Party organ, the Völkischer Beobachter. This article lays down the thesis that the state is an "absolute value," like God, loyalty to which transcends all lesser values such as promises and contracts.

Writing in connection with the Concordat between the Third Reich and the Vatican which the latter has accused the former of breaking, the Beobachter declares: "Loyalty must be an absolute virtue when it is concerned with absolute values, such as God, people, race, honor and with men who undeviatingly embody these values. Loyalty to mutable and secondary values is necessarily limited and can in certain circumstances become dangerous and immoral."

Appeal to Loyalty

An appeal to "German loyalty," in the Beobachter's opinion, "can only carry conviction when uttered by people who in word and deed regard the German nation as the highest ultimate value." For Germany, "loyalty" does not mean "loyalty to the letter of a treaty even to the point of self-destruction, but loyalty to the German nation always and in every circumstance."

Thus British opinion sees the Beobachter transforming the old-time doctrine of the "divine right of kings" into the doctrine of the "divine right of nations"—or rather "of a nation."

Loyalty to a treaty, the Beobachter explains, "cannot be regarded as invariably binding in all circumstances. The primitive, rigid and formal observance of treaties, in the sense that obligations once entered upon must be fulfilled to the letter, even when this involves the destruction of the highest values, is more and more giving place to interpretations which are justified by equity and reason."

Vatican Accused

After accusing the Vatican of numerous breaches of the Concordat, the article continues: "Even a treaty with the Holy See is no sacrosanct, inviolable, eternal standard of value; it must be susceptible of living development, if it is not to fall into desuetude."

According to the Beobachter, "a country is entitled to abrogate its treaty obligations, in whole or part, if, since the conclusion of the treaty, conditions have changed in such a manner that the observance of the obligations involves a menace to the country's internal or external existence or other vital interests."

Apparently, the other signatories must accept the treaty-breaker's word for it that his vital interests are menaced. There is no question in such circumstances, of any reparation or consideration for damage done to the vital interests of the other parties to the treaty.

What of Other States

Moreover, the British commentators wrote that the Beobachter is silent about the right of other states to appeal to "equity and reason" if they consider their own vital interests menaced. Apparently they are expected to keep their promises, whatever the effect on their own safety. In other words, what is sauce for the Teutonic goose would be sauce indeed from the non-Teutonic gander—if, of course, the Teuton were in a strong enough position to say so.

Thus, the Beobachter's theory is seen in London as a claim on behalf of a particular nation to be judge not only in its own cause but in its disputes with other nations. This brings us back to the old practice of one law for the strong and another for the weak—back to an age in which might is right.

Hence Europe's race to rearm.

Housewives Join Hands to Oppose High Food Prices

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP)—Mrs. Wilbur Fribley, president of the Housewives League of America, called upon half a million members today to fight the increase in retail food prices.

"We have given up the little petty battles," Mrs. Fribley said after touring league centers, "for a major offensive against widespread increases in taxes on food. Our studies show the price rise is due almost entirely to taxation." she asserted, adding: "The Agriculture Department reported retail food costs 7 per cent above last year and the highest in six years.

"We are going to oppose chain store and oleomargarine tax bills and any other legislation in the various states which would affect the grocer, the butcher, the baker and indirectly the housewife's purse."

Mrs. Fribley said the league will promote an educational program to inform members of tax legislation affecting food prices. She contended price increases had forced housewives to cut the quantity as well as quality in buying.

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Architect Has Unique Scheme To Make Cities More Crowded

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Even greater centralization of cities than now exists was offered by a prize-winning mid-western architect April 27 in a new plan to solve critical traffic and housing problems of urban dwellers.

Maurice Kleinman, top of his architecture graduating class at the University of Illinois in 1929 and now back from three years in Paris on the Society of Beaux Arts architects' scholarship, said he thinks "Schemes for scattering city people are boloney."

He has devoted nearly a year to "study for a directive plan of New York." The drawings went on exhibition today at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

Under his scheme 7,500,000 New Yorkers could still live within six miles of New York, but they would have woodsy lanes to walk in, their modern apartments would be much cheaper and their transportation time and expense would be greatly reduced. His scheme could be applied to any city, he says.

It calls for a great city arterial. Here it would be Broadway with connecting links to Brooklyn and Queens. But it would be 25 stories high northbound and 26 stories high southbound, running through three mammoth 100-story skyscrapers.

From each of these three giant structures, the highways would branch out as wheel spokes to six buildings of 80 stories each. There would be parking spaces on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth floors of all these buildings.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—"Public housing meets the same opposition today that faced introduction of public schools a century ago," said Robert D. Kohn, former president of the American Institute of Architects, at a symposium on housing held recently in the Ethical Culture Society House in Philadelphia.

Mr. Kohn, who was at one time the director of the housing division of the PWA, added that "conservatives of that time said that public education would penalize the thrifty and pauperize the poor. We know this did not happen. And it will not happen if public housing becomes a fact."

Urging immediate steps to work out a public housing program, Mr. Kohn declared that the very future of democracy in the United States is menaced by "the mess we have made of our cities."

"Adequate housing," he asserted, "must be made a part of the minimum living standard in a world that can produce sufficient for all, but as yet does not know how to do so.

"A housing program," he continued, 'is the first opportunity we have had in this country since the passing of the old town meeting, to build a community pattern.

"Any effort to develop class housing, I deplore. We must have communities in the future, as we had in the past, where persons of every walk of life can live side by side and know each other."

The question of housing is far more important and vital today, as far as democracy is concerned, Mr. Kohn insisted, than the much more widely discussed and debated question of the Supreme Court membership.

Catherine Bauer, who, as secretary of the American Federation of Labor housing committee, helped frame the Wagner bill, also urged speedy action on a public housing program.

"Private construction," she declared, "has become a speculative and luxury business. It is not serving the American masses in the $1500 to $2000 a year income classes.

"The housing needs of the lower income group can never be met by private enterprise, there must be public initiative and subsidy," Miss Bauer continued. "Government housing programs in England and the Scandinavian countries did not discourage private enterprise but started building booms. They are now doing four or five times more building, in proportion to population, than this country."

Philip W. Kniskern, president of the First Mortgage Corporation of Philadelphia, stated that "the main objection against Government entrance into the low-cost housing field is that it, thus far, has attempted to clear slums, create low-cost housing and at the same time pay political debts. It is impossible to do all three things efficiently at once."

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Up They Go in California Kite Tourney

Wide World — Scene at Long Beach, Calif.

Hundreds of Children Crowded the Beach During the Eleventh Annual Kite Tournament Held Recently. Kites Ranging in Size From the Mosquito Type to Eight-Footers Vied for Supremacy in Size, Novelty and Height. Photograph Shows Some of the Children Waiting for the Tourney to Open

KWTN Occupies Fine Mansion Of Former Governor

With Monitor Newscasters

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Established in this western plains city in 1928, radio station KWTN has been located ever since in the home of South Dakota's first elected Governor, the Arthur Mellette mansion on Mellette Hill.

Office headquarters of the station have moved several times since 1928, but the transmitting facilities and antennae are still maintained in the imposing residence of the former Governor. When installed, the station was known as KGCR; these letters were changed to the present call letters in 1934.

The station has adhered to the principle that the best service is rendered by the best-equipped personnel. Its staff of six has an excellent background in training and business experience.

Marshall Plowman, general manager, is a graduate of the Davis Business University in Minnesota, and served 12 years with a well-known oil distributing firm. Recognition of the station's value to the community has grown since his affiliation with KWTN four years ago.

A KWTN service which has proved especially valuable is the market, weather, road and school reports radiocast during the severe winters this section of the country experiences.

KWTN's sales manager is Morris Wisott, a salesman with several years' mercantile and radio experience. He was formerly connected with KGDA in Mitchell, S. D. George Church, chief engineer, has past operating experience at WDAY in Fargo, N. D., and with KSOO, in Sioux Falls, S. D.

The daily radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," is under the care of Sherman Booen and Jack Waters, announcers. Mr. Waters, a graduate of Northwestern College, Minnesota, formerly employed by KSTP, St. Paul, and WDGY, Minneapolis, Minn., is program manager. Mr. Booen is a graduate of the RCA School of Technology in Chicago. Miss Aileen Johnson, woman's program director, is a former student of the Watertown Commercial College and a student of music.

The station operates on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles with a power of 100 watts.

This is article No. 72 in the series. The next will be on Friday, May 7.

20,000 Hens on One Farm

Hobart Creighton of Warsaw, Ind., owner of the largest chicken farm in the State, has a flock of 20,000 hens.

Chile to Spend $37,500,000 Annually in Home Building

(Continued From Page 1)

cent replacement every year, to begin immediately. Capitalists running permanent industries are given only five years to comply with the law, their housing colonies to be built beyond the urban limits and within one mile and a half of the factory.

To aid farmers and industrialists to comply with these dispositions, besides having the loan facilities of the new bank, they can also borrow at the same rate of interest from the Agrarian, Mining, Coal and Industrial banks—the institutions which emerged from the Socialist regime five years ago. They are subject to heavy fines—500 pesos per house per year—if they fail to carry out the building program prescribed by law.

The direct action of the Housing Bank is aimed preferentially for "the construction of workers' houses by the bank itself, for long-term sale or renting to foremen with large families, for the clearance and replacement of slum tenements and analogous dwelling places, and for the urbanization of existing working class settlements."

The Superior Housing Council has been formed in Santiago with a combination of all the foregoing cooperative elements and the addition of architectural specialists to guarantee some artistic touches to the new workers' dwellings which, for economic reasons alone, must be somewhat drab and uniform.

Curb Is Urged on All Firearms

(Continued From Page 1)

the famous "G" men, and by local police officials over the United States. The life of every law enforcement officer, as well as of householders, is to some extend hazarded, it is felt, by the ability of irresponsible and criminal elements to buy a revolver without registry at the nearest hardware shop or pawnbrokers.

The proposed bill would not halt the sale of such weapons, but would simply require their registry. Since it is believed criminal elements would not or could not avail themselves of the registration provisions of the law, an additional legal weapon against them would be handed over to federal authorities.

Cummings Explains Need

Mr. Cummings asked for small arms registry when the National Firearms Act was first proposed.

In pushing forward his drive, he said here:

"One of the pressing problems in connection with the enforcement of the criminal law arises out of the possession and use of firearms by members of criminal groups.

"While the National Firearms Act has been of great assistance in the work of law enforcement, it is far too limited in scope. Rifles, shotguns, revolvers and pistols of various kinds are found in the possession of dangerous lawbreakers, who ordinarily do not hesitate to use these weapons against law enforcement officers.

"A very recent instance is found in the killing of a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by two fugitives in Topeka, Kansas. The same reasons that impelled the Congress to provide for the regulation of traffic in machine guns and the like, make it equally essential that all types of firearms be placed under similar supervision.

"In some respects, small weapons are even a greater menace than machine guns, since they can be concealed with greater facility. During the past two or three years new types of weapons and ammunition have been developed with greatly increased penetrative power. The situation is one of urgent necessity and must be brought under control.

"No serious financial burden would be imposed on anyone by a $1 tax on the transfer of a revolver, pistol, rifle or shotgun. The honest and law-abiding citizen would be caused far less hardship by the proposed enactment than by the existing requirement that he register his automobile, while a system of registration of firearms would place a potent weapon against criminals in the hands of law enforcement officers."

Committee to Study Baltimore Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5—Comprehensive plans are being formulated for the establishment of a Citizen's Committee to study the problem of low-cost housing in Baltimore and to formulate a program whereby the city's need in this connection would be taken care of. More than 40 civic organizations have been asked to send representatives to the conference here.

Dr. Ross W. Sanderson, executive chairman of the Federated Council of Christian Churches, said the committee would compile available information on the problem into a comprehensive document readily understandable to the lay public.

It is proposed that legislation already on the statute books concerning the housing problem be studied and such additional laws as is found necessary recommended for passage. A large portion of the committee's efforts will be directed toward arousing public opinion in behalf of an adequate program to meet Baltimore's housing needs.

Montreal Church Hits Anti-Communist Law

MONTREAL, May 5 (CP)—Montreal presbytery of the United Church in Canada protested yesterday to Premier Maurice Duplessis against Quebec's new "padlock" law against Communism.

Interpreting the statute as detrimental to the liberty of thought and speech of the minorities and provocative of "racial and religious strife," the presbytery's members went on record as unanimously opposed to the law. It provides padlocking of all communistic places of assembly.

The "Act Respecting Communistic Propaganda" failed to define the evils it was intended to curb and there already were sufficient legal safeguards against propagation of subversive doctrines, held the resolution forwarded to the Premier.

Ex-Morgan Yacht Sails For U. S. Ocean Survey

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The erstwhile J. P. Morgan yacht Corsair, now the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey ship Oceanographer, was off today on a survey of the ocean floor between New York and Chesapeake Bay.

Continuing a project begun last summer, the vessel sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night, headed for Barnegat, N. J., as first stop. This was the point where last summer's survey ended. Commander H. A. Seran, captain of the Oceanographer, hopes to complete the survey as far south as Ocean City, Md., before this season ends.

Saskatchewan to Test All Colored Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—As a protection for motorists, all colored gasolines in the Province must conform to certain minimum octane ratings. This is the first step toward standardization of the gasoline industry in the Province.

Dictators Rob Women of Gains, League Is Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—The risk to democracy in Europe is almost overwhelming, Mrs. Corbett Ashby of London, president of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, told the National League of Women Voters at its general council dinner here last night.

The dinner climaxed a three-day session of the council at which the league's work during the past year was reviewed and new plans laid for campaigns toward better government in the United States.

"Only one democracy, Czechoslovakia, exists between the Rhine and the new untried democracy of India," said Mrs. Ashby. "Women," she said, "have been the easiest victims of dictatorship in the field of government administration, in social service, in education and in the professions. Women have disappeared almost entirely from public affairs or have been relegated to the ill-paid irresponsible posts."

Several hundred guests, representing league groups, federal departments and congressional circles, made up the dinner audience. Mrs. Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter-in-law of the former President, was toastmistress.

Other speakers were Henry M. Hart Jr. of the Harvard law school and E. E. Schattschneider of Wesleyan University.

Intensification of efforts to win nation-wide active support of suffrage for residents of the District of Columbia was urged upon the council at its closing session today by Mrs. William Kittle, president of the District of Columbia voteless League of Women Voters.

Canada and Haiti Agree on Tariffs

OTTAWA, May 5 (CP)—A commercial agreement between Canada and Haiti giving most-favored-nation treatment in tariff matters, has been signed, W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced yesterday. The pact was signed on April 23 on behalf of Canada by the British Minister at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

The agreement takes the place of the "modus vivendi," in force between the two countries since July 15, 1935. It assures that Canadian goods imported into Haiti will be granted the benefit of the minimum tariff of that country in place of the maximum tariff which is double the minimum tariff.

The chief products exported from Canada to Haiti are flour, salted and smoked fish and rubber tires, while imports chiefly consist of sisal and Tampico fiber.

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E	T	N	A		N	O
		T	R	Y		
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Wallace Discounts Any Fears Of Undue Boom in Farm Values

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—That farm land values have gone or are going too high—a contention advanced recently by William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in opposition to low interest rates of farm loans—is not a fear shared by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Discussing land values in a nationwide broadcast yesterday, Secretary Wallace pointed out that farm values have gone up to only 82 per cent of pre-war, saying: "The small amount of increase astonishes many people who are familar with the fact that gross farm income is now nearly twice as great as it was in 1935 and net farm income is three times as great."

In short, in Secretary Wallace's view, farm values constitute one set of prices in which inflation is not now underway. However, he warned against a speculative boom in the future, saying:

"I hope farm income continues to increase, but, if it does, I hope city people do not drag farmers into a land boom as they did in 1915 to 1920. Thousands of people have not finished paying for that speculative spree. Mortgages were doubled, expensive schoolhouses were built and taxes went up to two and even three times what they were previously.

Advises Farm Betterment

"It seems to me that when farmers' incomes increase it would be well for them to use the money to improve their living conditions—to build better homes, better barns, better physical improvements, rather than to bid up the prices of farm lands in an effort to add to their land holdings."

In other words, Secretary Wallace was warning farmers to become better consumers—and thus stabilize prosperity—rather than become reckless speculators.

"It would be a fine thing," he said, "if all the farm land in the United States could be as steady in price as that in New Jersey and southern New England. This land did not go anywhere near as high in 1920 as the land in the corn, cotton and wheat belts. But neither did it go anywhere near as low in 1933. In New Jersey, for example, farm land was only 30 per cent higher than prewar in 1920, and in 1933 it was still 10 per cent higher than prewar. Today it is 15 per cent higher. Real estate boomers were not able to lead these eastern farmers so badly astray as they did the farmers of the Middle West."

Between spring of 1936 and 1937, farm land values in the United States as a whole had increased only from 82 per cent of prewar to 85 per cent, compared with 73 per cent at the bottom of the depression in early 1933 and 170 per cent at the top of the boom in early 1920.

Land Values Still Sag

Yet industrial stocks are 100 per cent higher than in early 1933, nearly 100 per cent higher than in 1925 whereas land values are nearly 33 per cent lower than in 1925.

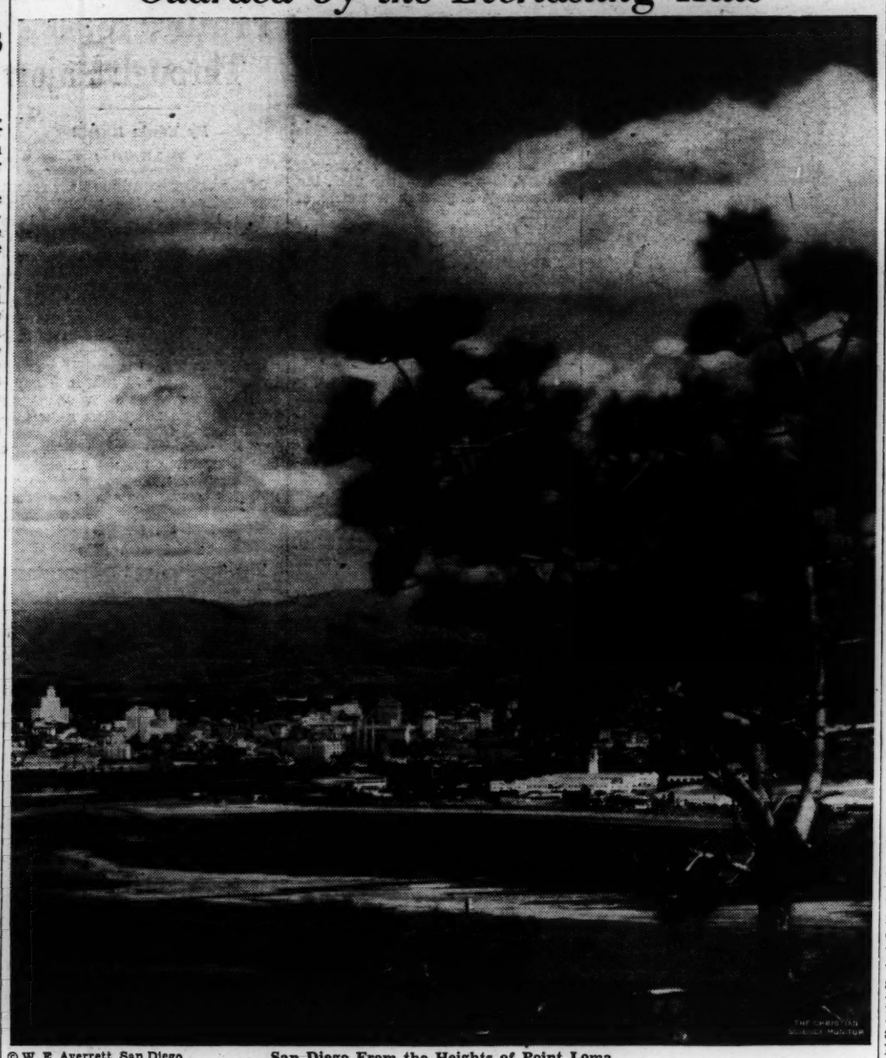
But there are various differences in land values. In 1936 eastern cotton and tobacco land averaged about 96 per cent of pre-war, and in 1937 averaged 103 per cent, while the western corn belt stayed at 71 per cent of pre-war in both years, and the eastern corn belt advanced only from 72 per cent to 76 per cent.

"Looking over the entire United States," said Secretary Wallace, "I see no evidence of a disastrous speculative land boom getting started except possibly in some of the tobacco states. . . .

"Yes, on the whole, I think it is a good thing that farm land values in the United States in the spring of 1937 are only 85 per cent as high as they were before the World War and only 16 per cent higher than at the bottom of the depression in 1933. If farmers get their fair share of the national income during the next 10 years, farm land values will and should advance, but I hope they never advance beyond a fair relationship with farm income.

"Farmers, and especially young farmers, don't want a repetition of the 1920 foolishness. They want stability and security. They want to go steadily ahead year after year, feeding and clothing the people of the nation and getting a fair price for so doing. They want to make their money by farming and not by speculating in land. . . . Fortunately there is no evidence of such a boom at the present time. Land values are recovering in a sensible and conservative fashion."

Guarded by the Everlasting Hills



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San Diego From the Heights of Point Loma

San Diego's New Civic Center On Waterfront Gets Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 5 — Eleven years ago, the late John Nolen, city planner, mapped out a model plan for the orderly, aesthetic development of the city of San Diego.

Highlight of his plan was the proposal that a Civic Center with all principal governmental offices should be located on the waterfront to beautify a spot too frequently relegated to ugly fish markets, soot-stained railroad sheds and lumber yards.

For 10 years the city was divided into two groups, one demanding adherence to John Nolen's plan, the other insisting that city and county departments were out of place on the bayfront, and should be located in the heart of the business district.

Today the dream of the Boston city planner is coming true and a government-financed Civic Center of rare architectural beauty is rising in the four-block site recommended by Mr. Nolen.

Cost $1,500,000

The first unit, known as the Administration building, will cost approximately $1,500,000 when completed sometime next year. Today, it is about 30 per cent completed. The only WPA project of its kind to be built under private contract, the civic center is being completed by Contractor B. O. Larson. The WPA spent approximately $320,000 on foundation work, and the Larson contract is for $627,069. A force of about 125 men is daily employed on the handsome modified California style building.

The Government allocated $989,810 for the building, to which was added $53,500 from each the county and the city. This will be sufficient to complete the fireproof, concrete steel structure, but it will be necessary to raise about $500,000 by government loan or bond issue to complete the interior for occupancy by the city and county.

The Civic Center unit will be 544 feet long, facing east on Pacific Boulevard, and running 250 feet west to the bayfront. Its lofty tower, rising about 10 stories, will be visible to ships for miles. The main part of the building will be four stories, dropping to three floors at the ends, and two stories in the wings. The wings will enclose a colorful Spanish patio, landscaped with palms and semi-tropical shrubs and containing fountains.

The building was designed and is being supervised by a board of allied architects of which Louis J. Gill is chairman. Members include William Templeton Johnson, Richard S. Requa and Sam W. Hamill. H. E. Moore is general superintendent for the city and county.

The structure, when completed, will save the taxpayers about $60,000 in annual rentals, it was estimated by city and county fiscal officers. Due to the lack of space in the present antiquated city hall and courthouse, many departments are housed in rented quarters. The city's outside rental bill is $39,375, while the county pays out slightly more than $20,000.

City and county offices will divide the new building, but the courts and county clerk will be left for the time being in the old courthouse.

Polychrome Tile

Topped by a red-tile roof, the Civic Center administration building will have color treatment on windows through the liberal use of polychrome tile, according to Mr. Gill. Color will be used wherever possible in contrast to the stucco walls, he said.

The building will contain about 60,000 square feet of usable office space on each floor.

A unique feature of the tower will be the high-speed elevators. These lifts, being manufactured by the Otis Elevator Company, will be capable of developing 900 feet a minute, contrasted with about 750 feet per minute, the speed of the fastest elevators now in use on this coast.

Another important project now under construction here is the new $500,000 post office, which is being built on the block bounded by E and F Streets and Eighth and Ninth Avenues. This modernistic four-story building will be ready for occupancy in January, 1938.

Forced Patriotism Scorned

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 (AP)—William Gobitis, of Minersville, asked federal district court to declare unconstitutional the decision of the Minersville school board that teachers and pupils must salute the American flag. His two children were expelled in November, 1935, for refusal to salute.

Relief Secretary Denies Charge Of Communist Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Reiteration of the charge by Victor F. Ridder, one-time Works Progress Admistrator here, that the Emergency Relief Bureau was dominated by Communists was contained in copies of correspondence between Mr. Ridder and Edmond B. Butler, secretary of the Bureau's governing board, made public here today.

While Mr. Butler admitted that meetings between official representatives of the Bureau and the Workers' Alliance, which Mr. Ridder charges is a Communist body, exceeded those held by the Bureau with all other agencies, he noted that these meetings were in the interest of "orderly procedure" and to prevent any interference with the proper operations of the district offices.

"You appreciate, of course, that a public organization of the size of the Emergency Relief Bureau must have innumerable contacts with the community," Mr. Butler said. "In many instances these contacts are extremely valuable. The fact that there are meetings held with 597 organizations, affecting an unknown number of cases, must not be interpreted to mean that these cases received any special preference. Neither must it be interpreted that improper requests were made by the organizations listed."

Mr. Ridder charged that the bureau was giving 331 hours a week of scheduled time and 75 hours of unscheduled time to the Workers' Alliance, as against 100 hours of scheduled time and 1030 hours of unscheduled time to 596 other organizations. He wanted to know what days and how many hours the bureau was giving to representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Mr. Butler agreed with Mr. Ridder that the work of the Bureau should be nonpolitical and nonpartisan.

"I shall be very pleased to receive whatever proof you have that the Workers' Alliance is the official representative of the Communist party," he said. "I know that some of its leaders are Socialists and some I assume to be communists.

"It does not seem to be of particular importance whether it is or is not an official representative of the Communist party. . . . The principal question I take it, is whether or not its activities interfere with the proper administration of relief. I take it also that you will agree with us that no matter what the organization is, if it interferes with the proper administration of relief, then steps must be taken to correct this abuse. I further assume that no matter what the organization is, if it conducts its relations with the Emergency Relief Bureau on a proper basis, it is our obligation to treat them all alike."

President Is Said to Favor No Foreign Sugar Quota Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—That no relaxation, but a strengthening, of the Administration's freer trade program is in prospect is evident in the stiff fight being made against reduction by Congress of sugar quotas for foreign producers.

For many months, a quiet campaign has been going on to increase the quotas of domestic cane sugar producers, in Louisiana and Florida, at the expense of Cuba. The reciprocal agreement with Cuba is one of the cornerstones of the Hull program, however, and in the Administration view has returned substantial benefits. Thus, when Secretary Hull appeared before the House Agriculture Committee last week, he attacked, with unusual fervor, the alteration of present sugar quotas.

Now it is being talked about that President Roosevelt not only would veto a bill substantially decreasing the imports of sugar from insular producers, but would allow the whole Jones-Costigan quota system to lapse before sanctioning what is regarded as a more protectionist bill.

The sugar situation is part of a broader picture. In the face of rising domestic prices, Administration economists are striving all the more zealously to extend the reciprocal treaty program and to permit more and more imports, for imports are one of the best deterrents of rising prices.

The higher prices go, the more profitable or possible it becomes for foreign products to get over the American tariff wall or through apertures knocked out by the Hull program. But the more imports come in, the more price competition there is, and the more balance is likely in the domestic price structure.

The Administration's opposition to the reduction of foreign sugar quotas is in the name of the long-neglected consumer. The proposal, evolved in the House Agriculture Committee where domestic sugar producers are strongly represented, is to cut Cuba's present quota of 1,922,423 tons by 102,000 tons, and add virtually this amount to the proposed quota for Louisiana and Florida, raising it to 459,406. The present domestic cane quota is 270,664, but the Administration agreed to raise it to 360,158—an increase that did not satisfy the Louisiana-Florida producers.

Thus, all told, the domestic cane sugar quota would be increased by some 70 per cent of its present total. In addition, the bill would deprive Cuba of the export of 130,000 tons of refined sugar to the United States annually.

The barriers of protection that have been erected around American domestic sugar producers cost the consuming public here some $350,000,000 a year, freer traders contend. The return of domestic producers of cane and beet sugar is placed at $75,000,000.

Any expansion of American imports from Cuba and other sugar producers is balanced by American exports to these areas, it is strongly contended, buttressed by figures from Secretary Hull. A further loss to the United States would therefore be incurred by reducing imports, it is urged. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, opposed the reduction of the Cuba quota on the ground that it would curtail a market for other American farm products, and that the apparent gain of Louisiana and Florida producers would be a loss to other farmers.

Secretary Hull flatly told the Agricultural Committee that "it may well prove undesirable to have any restrictions whatsoever on refined sugar entering this country." This warning is an indication of the trend. Although tariff reductions in Congress, or other diminutions in the subsidies now received by special interests, are intensely difficult to carry through, nevertheless the Administration's clear determination is manifest to press ahead toward freer trade which will also help control rising prices.

The Secretary of State's statement before the committee minced no words in saying: "Only a little over one year ago the United States Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling and found the Sugar Institute guilty on 40 separate counts of engaging in a combination and conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce in sugar.

"In view of this judgment of the court, it would not appear to be sound public policy in any way to abet the return of conditions which have been so bad that our courts have had to take drastic action in order to clean them up."

Then outlining the doubling of Cuban-American trade since the reciprocal agreement, Secretary Hull said: "This, in my opinion, represents business that is worth safeguarding."

"The interests of the great American consuming public will best be served by permitting reasonable competition conditions to obtain in the refining industry.

"It has been computed that consumers in the United States last year paid approximately $350,000,000 in excess of world prices for their sugar supply—a tax of nearly $3 on every man, woman, and child, including that underprivileged one third of our nation—those 40,000,000 persons—who do not enjoy, as the President pointed out, sufficient food or shelter."

Alteration of the Cuban quota, Secretary Hull has insisted, would be a breach of faith, with severe reactions likely on the good-neighbor policy. Another step proposed by the Agriculture Committee, blocking enlargement of full-duty quotas for other producers, would stand in the way of reciprocal agreements with Peru and the Dominican Republic.

Secretary Hull's desire to open trade channels thus once again runs head-first into the carefully-laid plans of a small group of domestic producers. In previous encounters, the Secretary of State has not come out worst.

Exchange Study Begun in U. S. By German Youths

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5 (AP)—One hundred youngsters from Berlin went to classes in Greater Cleveland's public schools May 3, to become acquainted with America in their own way under a much discussed—and from some quarters bitterly protested—student exchange plan.

The students ranging in age from 12 to 18, were greeted by civic leaders and a throng of 2000 citizens.

The only protest was the distribution from the "German students in exile in Cleveland," which said: "The next six weeks which you will spend in Cleveland will undoubtedly be the freest weeks which you will have had. Make the most of them."

Rabbi Abba H. Silver, opposed to the student exchange program, urged the visiting students "to observe how the United States grows and thrives through the co-operation of all races, creeds and colors."

The German boys and girls quartered in Cleveland homes and attending regular school sessions until school closes, will return home June 10 and with them will go 100 Greater Cleveland youngsters to attend school classes in Berlin.

Duce

(Continued from Page 1)

Franco's forces can achieve a decisive victory.

It is anticipated here that General Franco will shortly launch another big offensive which may enable him to dictate peace terms.

When the Spanish question has been eliminated from the international scene there is a prospect that the two Fascist countries will reopen conversations for conclusion of a new "Locarno" treaty and for an understanding with the other Western powers. But here again Italy and Germany will subordinate their cooperation with these powers to previous recognition of their respective claims, namely recognition of Italy's Ethiopian empire, and Germany's colonial requirements.

Although not dealt with in the official communiqué, the von Neurath conversations are understood to have included considerable reference to the position of Vienna. Mussolini is believed to have insisted that Germany renounce any intention of annexing Austria. Italy, on the other hand, does not appear to object at present to the Reich's obtaining further economic influence in Austria.

Stimulation of the anti-Communist activities of Italy and Germany also is believed to have been discussed.

Baron von Neurath leaves Rome tonight without having paid a visit to the Pope or to Cardinal Pacelli, Vatican Secretary of State.

Alaska vs. Puerto Rico

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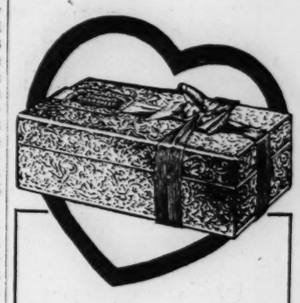

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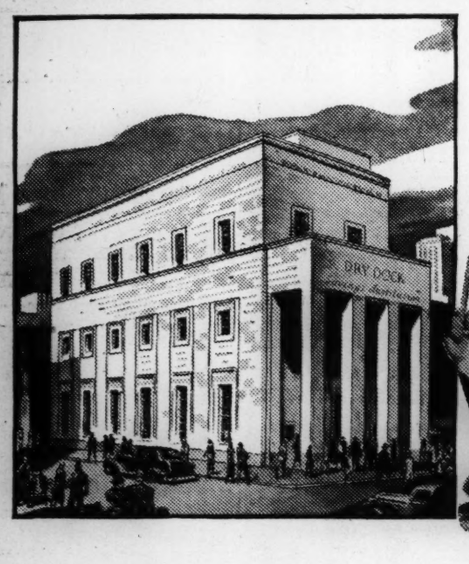

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Japanese Have Put Tennis On Five-Year Plan

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5—Japan has a so-called "five-year plan" of strategy mapped out whereby it hopes to win the Davis Cup international tennis championship by 1942.

And even though things didn't go as well as planned here over the week end in the North American zone elimination Davis Cup matches for the little brown men, Capt. Jiro Yamagishi, champion of Japan, declared he and his co-workers were far from discouraged. They will play some invitational tournaments in the United States and then return to the land of the rising sun to practice and await another year.

They firmly maintain their "day" is coming. And lest anyone belittle their ability, it would be well to see them in action first, and to hear the comments such tennis luminaries as Vines, Tilden, and Perry (now all professionals) make in their favor.

"Yamagishi a Veteran"

Bent on discovering more about the tennis situation in Japan this reporter called upon Jiro Yamagishi at his hotel

And by way of introduction, the 24-year-old star has been termed "one of the greatest players his country has ever developed." He is a veteran Davis Cupper, playing in the 1934-35 series as well. In 1936, he explained he did not compete due to his university work at Keio University, in Tokyo.

Talking with him, this slight, quiet, youth hardly seems capable of handing defeats to such giants as Tilden and Vines—yet he's done it. Size, he admits, however, is one of the severest handicaps faced by the tennis Knights of the Flowery Kingdom when they go forth to do battle in the Western world.

Pressing him as to the future of tennis in Japan, he replied, "I believe it has a great future, but as in other things we have assimilated from you westerners it will take time to perfect."

Different Game in Japan

Tennis, as played generally in Japan, he said, is a different game than played anywhere else in the world. The first reason for this is its expense. We Americans don't think anything of going out and buying a racquet and some balls and taking the streetcar to the nearest public courts. But in Japan, he said, it is still a sport for the rich man or just for the university student. It is, however, gradually becoming better known and more popular.

"We have two kinds of tennis," he said—"hardball and softball. Hardball is the game you Westerners play. Softball is played by a majority of Japanese with a soft rubber ball. The ball is the same size as the regulation tennis ball, but it is soft, and without the flannel cover. As a result, when you hit it with the eight- and nine-ounce smaller racquets we have, the ball just flattens out in midair."

About 10,000 Play

I asked him if he had any idea of the number of people who played tennis in Japan, thinking that in a country of some 62,000,000 population, there would be a goodly support of the game.

"Oh," he replied, after a moment's thought, "I should say about 10,000 play the regulation game as it is known internationally, and perhaps 100,000 play the softball tennis."

When you think that here in this country of some 120,000,000 it is safe to say that 1,000,000 ping the white pellets back and forth across the court each year, and only 10,000 over there, you can see what they are up against.

Furthermore, Yamagishi (who incidentally spent two years, 1932-33, at the University of Illinois and speaks excellent English), asked me to remember that Japanese people are working most of the time; that after they leave school they do not have time to spend playing tennis; that here in the United States we take our sports very seriously; and that tennis was only introduced in Japan some 50 years ago.

Of course the same rules apply to the soft and hardball games over there, he said, and you play on the same size courts. The weather permits playing except in about four months, December through March.

"More and more young people are taking the sport seriously," he declared, "particularly in the colleges and universities and this is most encouraging"

In his calm way he seemed very enthusiastic about the future of tennis in the Orient. He pointed, as an example of Orientals taking up a western sport, to the immense interest in baseball in Nippon.

"Why, it's the national sport there as well as here," he said. "There is no reason why, with the 1940 Olympic Games coming to us, that more people in Japan will not take time to be interested in sport as a pastime and for recreation. Tennis, of course, will grow."

No Women Stars

In reply to a question regarding women's part in the new "five-year plan" for tennis ascendancy, he said that while women in Japan might play at tennis in school, they would not deem it dignified or womanly to take to the courts as our girls do in the Occidental world. There are no women tennis stars, he said, although more girls are playing in school than before.

One of the greatest drawbacks, he declared, in building up tennis as a popular sport in Japan is the apparent lack of interest on the part of Japanese players to become professionals and teach the game to the coming generations.

But along with his teammates on this 1937 junket for the Davis Cup—Fumitero Nakano, a student at Hosei University, and Hideo Nishimura, second ranking Japanese star who is employed by a spinning concern—Yamagishi and the strategy committee at home are working on their "five-year plan" for world recognition in the constellation of tennis stars. And many a tennis enthusiast on this side of the Pacific sends up a "Banzai" and wishes them every success.

Working on a Five-Year Plan

Wide World

The Japanese Davis Cup Tennis Team of 1937

(Left to Right)—Fumitero Nakano, Capt. Jiro Yamagishi and Hideo Nishimura

And Talking of... X-Country

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Way Things Went

LONDON—Running through the main cross-country races of the British season in retrospect—which is, indeed, the only way in which I should ever be likely to run through them—I perceive that the old hands (or should they be termed the old feet?) have been very much to the fore. As you can see for yourself from the following list of victors in the outstanding events of 1936-37:

International, Team—England.
International, Individual—J. C. Flockhart, Scotland.
English, Team—Birchfield Harriers.
English, Individual—H. D. Clarke, York Harriers.
English Team, Women—Birchfield Harriers.
English, Individual, Women—Lily Styles, London Olympiades.
Scottish, Team—Dundee Thistle Harriers.
Scottish, Individual—J. C. Flockhart, Shettleston Harriers.
Scottish, Team, Women—Clydesdale Harriers.
Scottish, Individual, Women—J. Tait, Clydesdale Harriers.
Welsh, Team—Roath Harriers.
Welsh, Individual—W. G. Matthews, Penrhys Harriers.
Northern Counties, Team—Sutton Harriers and Athletic Club.
Northern Counties, Individual—J. H. Potts, Saltwell Harriers.
Northern Counties, Team, Women—Bradford A. C.
Northern Counties, Individual, Women—Nellie Halstead, Radcliffe Harriers.
Southern Counties, Team—Reading Athletic Club.
Southern Counties, Individual—A. J. Hughes, Reading A. C.
Southern Counties, Team, Women—Epsom Harriers.
Southern Counties, Individual, Women—Lily Styles, London Olympiades.
Midland Counties, Team—Birchfield Harriers.
Midland Counties, Individual—J. T. Holden, Tipton Harriers.
Midland Counties, Team, Women—Birchfield Harriers.
Midland Counties, Individual, Women—M. Clarke, Birchfield Harriers.
Eastern Counties, Team—Colchester Harriers.
Eastern Counties, Individual—R. H. Thomas, Royal Air Force, Henlow.
Oxford-Cambride, Team — Cambridge University.
Oxford-Cambridge, Individual—E. C. Weir, Cambridge.
Universities Athletic Union, Team—Oxford Centipedes.
Universities Athletic Union, Individual—E. C. Weir, Cambridge.
Inter-County, Team—Surrey.
Inter-County, Individual—E. C. Weir, Sussex.

What a remarkable entertainment it would be if we coud start off all these speedsters in one prodigious race! Allowing "Half Way for Ladies"—like the gentleman in charge of the coco-nut shies does on the fairground. Not that this concession would really be sufficient to adjust the balance of power between the sexes for such an extremely arduous sport as cross-country running over any big distance. Who would win? I haven't the slightest idea. But I do know that E. C. Weir, captain of the Cambridge University hare and hounds, would be accounted to have a good chance.

Never Defeated

Weir had forsaken the hills and dales for the cinders of the track by the time the national and international championships came along in March—you may recall, in fact, that he gained a very handsome victory in the three-mile race against Oxford at the White City Stadium during the annual intervarsity meet — but prior to that he had an absolutely unbroken record of success over the country. Before Christmas he won all the club matches in which he took part, and was first man home for the successful Light Blues in the Oxford - Cambridge race at Horton Kirby. When he neared the finish he turned his head to see how the opposition was doing. But he couldn't tell. Because the nearest runner to him was out of sight on a path between some trees — hundreds of yards away. Weir's time, 42m. 37s., is the third fastest returned in the intervarsity race at Horton Kirby, and, if he had been pressed, I feel sure he would have broken the record (41m. 56 2-5s.) set up by A. A. Robertson, Oxford, last year.

After Christmas, our hero entered for the Sussex County championship. And won it. A performance which made him the first choice for the Sussex team in the intercounty race at Cheltenham. He won that event, too. Back at Cambridge again after the vacation, he took part in the Universities' Athletic Union's championship at Birmingham. And was first man home. Then he hung up his cross - country shoes and donned track spikes, to train for the intervarsity sports.

Supreme

Weir, you will agree, had a remarkable record. On the strength of which I propose to pick upon him as "the" man of season 1936-37. Even at the risk of doing some slight injustice to J. C. Flockhart, the Scottish champion, who so greatly distinguished himself by being first to finish in the international race at Brussels, Belgium. This event was won for the twenty-fourth time by the harriers of England, who still stand supreme among the cross-country runners of the world, occupying the same position, internationally, as the Birchfield Harriers do nationally. Birchfield's victory in the English championship this year was the club's sixteenth out of a possible 18, since the World War, and twenty-seventh since the competition was inaugurated in 1877.

Mind you, the Midlanders have to fight hard for their laurels, as we saw in the 1937 National, when, with about 2½ of the 10 miles still to go, Belgrave Harriers—the only South of England side that has proved victorious since the war—had a lead of four points on team placings. After that, however, the excellent "packing" powers of the champions told their usual tale.

The individual winner of the race, on a water-logged course at Stratford-on-Avon, was H. D. Clarke of York Harriers. And his margin of victory, after all those miles, was just 10 seconds. R. V. Draper of Hinckley Technical School took second place, and James Ginty of the Coldstream Guards third.

The Wind Blew

The district championships which form a prelude to the real big stuff were all keenly contested and, I would mention specially, in connection with them, J. T. Holden's fifth victory in the Midlands. This great veteran has won the international championship on three occasions. The "Southern" was a fiasco. It was held at South Darenth on an exceedingly windy day and, as the paper trail was blown all over the landscape, the competitors, following it, were distributed likewise. The race was re-contested at Dartford on Easter Monday and only four of the 33 clubs originally entered took part. So 21 medals were awarded in a field of 34! Reading Athletic Club secured those for first team place, Surrey A. C. those for second, and the South London Harriers those for third. The fourth club concerned in this quaint business was the local Dartford Harriers.

So ends my story of the chief episodes in a busy and interesting cross-country running campaign. We have surveyed the doings of the stars. But for every star there are 1000 runners whose season has been a satisfying and serious thing to them, without bringing them into the news. They take a private retrospect of their triumphs and disasters. For

As Mr. Ernest Tryer Says

Drawn by John A. May

"It can make you feel good to look back."

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Bartell, Giants	2
Dickshot, Pirates	1
Marty, Cubs	1
Collins, Cubs	1
Botarini, Cubs	1
Wilson, Phillies	1
Crosetti Yankees	1
Gaffke, Red Sox	1
Bell, Browns	1

The Leaders

Johnson, Athletics	4
Bartell, Giants	3
Ott, Giants	3
Walker, Tigers	3

League Totals

National	34
American	30
Total	64

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	9	4	.692
Syracuse	7	4	.636
Toronto	8	5	.615
Buffalo	6	4	.600
Jersey City	6	5	.545
Montreal	5	7	.417
Rochester	4	7	.364
Baltimore	1	10	.091

Results May 4

Newark 8, Toronto 1.
Syracuse 8, Montreal 0.
Baltimore 12, Rochester 3.
Jersey City 4, Buffalo 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	9	4	.692
Indianapolis	7	6	.538
Minneapolis	8	7	.533
Toledo	8	7	.533
Louisville	7	7	.500
Columbus	6	7	.462
St. Paul	4	7	.364
Kansas City	3	7	.300

Results May 4

Toledo 8, Minneapolis 7.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 3.
Louisville at Milwaukee (wet grounds).
Indianapolis at Kansas City (rain).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	21	11	.656
San Francisco	19	11	.633
San Diego	19	13	.594
Los Angeles	17	13	.567
Seattle	15	15	.500
Oakland	12	19	.387
Portland	11	19	.367
Missions	9	22	.290

Results May 4

Sacramento 5, Oakland 3.
Portland 8, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 4, San Diego 3.
Missions at San Francisco (postponed).

College Baseball Results

Boston 18, Harvard 10.
Brown 6, R. I. State 4.
Clemson 6, Georgia 1
Davidson 6, N. C. State 5.
Delaware 11, Hampden-Sydney 4.
Gettysburg 8, Lebanon Valley 0.
Holy Cross 25, New Hampshire 0.
Michigan 7, Michigan N. S. 3.
L. I. U. 16, Brooklyn 2.
N. Y. U. 3, St. John's 2.
Northwestern 3, Notre Dame 2.
Norwich 11, St. Michael's 9.
Springfield 12, Williams 8.
Wagner 17, Webb 2.
Wake Forest 8, Wash. & Lee 2.
West Chester 13, Duke 9.
Virginia P. I. 6, Virginia 3.

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ABC Tournament Comes to Close; High Standard Set

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP) — The American Bowling Congress, which amused and aroused New York for 56 days, is a thing of the past, but its memory lingers in a welter of figures.

All statistics except the attendance record of 57,414 given out by Al Lattin, A. B. C. president, are unofficial. The checked and rechecked standings will not be released for three weeks, but they are pretty sure to jibe with the standings computed by independent mathematicians.

Competition in the Congress tourney reached a new high in several respects. Max Stein of Belleville, Ill., eclipsed the record for the all-events with a 2070 total, and bowling in the five-man competition although it did not produce a record, was on a higher standard than in many previous tourneys. The Krakow Furniture Company of Detroit, paced the fast field with a 3118 total.

Virgil Gibbs of Kansas City and Nelson Burton of Dallas, Texas, won the doubles title with 1359 and took $500 for their efforts. Gene Gagliardi, Mount Vernon, N. Y., won the singles crown and $300 with 749.

Stein will receive $200 for his new record and the Krakows will split $1000. All winners will receive diamond studded medals.

Tom Mahoney, West New York, N. J., won a $1000 sweepstakes event sponsored by the New York Bowling Association last night, with games of 222-246-238 and a 706 total. His score netted him $100. The final standings and prizes:

Individual Event

Gene Gagliardi, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	749—$300
Ernest Soest, Santa Monica, Calif	729—$275
Bill Ahnert, Elgin, Ill.	728—$255
Billy Knox, Philadelphia	725—$227.50
Paul Crane, Montclair, N. J.	725—$227.50
Mike Anderson, Chicago	719—$205
Fred Sherry, Carbondale, Penna	710—$190
Hank Marino, Milwaukee	709—$180
John Gumbosh, Akron, Ohio	705—$165
Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	705—$165

All Events

Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	2,070—$200
Walter Ward, Cleveland	2,039—$175
Ned Day, Milwaukee	2,014—$160
Joe Crimmins, Detroit	1,982—$150
Otto Jasper, Cincinnati	1,980—$140
Nelson Burton, Dallas, Texas	1,976—$130
Al Carey, Belleville, Mich.	1,957—$125
Mike Rushnak, Bradock, Penna	1,950—$120
George Yorke, Elizabeth, N. J.	1,947—$115
Tom Owen, Louisville, Ky.	1,932—$110

Two-Man Event

Nelson Burton, Dallas, Texas, and Virgil Gibbs, Kansas City	1,359—$500
Walter Zanger and Val Metts, Louisville	1,329—$450
John Hogan and John Seebeck, Passaic, N. J.	1,322—$425
Robert Davis and Harry Servas, North Bergen, N. J.	1,318—$400
Max Stein and Walter Hariman, Belleville, Ill.	1,317—$370
Fred Root and Jim Milota, Cleveland	1,317—$370
Carl Bluth and George Stewart, Detroit	1,314—$340
Gus Tyteca and Mike Testa, Detroit	1,311—$320
Mike De Bridget and Jimmy Smith, New York	1,307—$305
Ken Hardesty and Joe Winkler, Akron, Ohio	1,299—$282.50
Joe Sargent and George Angevine, Rochester, N. Y.	1,299—$282

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Lou Fette, Bees—Pitched three-hit game for second victory to stop Cardinals, 8-1.

Joe Marty, Ripper Collins and Johnny Bottarini, Cubs—Each hit home run and Marty an additional double as they drove in nine runs in 14-7 rout of Phillies.

Dick Bartell, Giants—His two home runs and single assured nineteenth straight National League victory for Carl Hubbell and helped top Reds, 7-6.

Johnny Dickshot, Pirates—Homer and triple accounted for five runs as Bucs kept lead with 10-3 slaughter of Dodgers.

Jack Wilson, Red Sox—Three hit pitching in relief role halted Browns, 11-6.

Jimmy Deshong, Senators—Held Indians to four hits in relief role as Nats won in 11 innings, 12-5.

Lefty Gomez and Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Former tamed Tigers with four hits; latter drove in four runs in 10-1 victory with triple and single.

Proposal to Limit Golf Clubs Defeated

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 5 (AP)—A proposal to limit to 14 the number of golf clubs permitted each player in tournaments was defeated yesterday when it failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority at a business meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, governing body of the sport.

A recent poll of British golfers revealed that less than 2 per cent carried more than 14 clubs.

The United States Golf Association adopted the 14-club limit last January. The new rule will become effective Jan. 1, 1938.

Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	8	28	6	15	.536
G. Walker, Tigers	10	43	12	23	.535
Brack, Dodgers	11	45	10	20	.444
Demaree, Cubs	11	46	8	20	.435
P. Waner, Pirates	10	37	11	16	.432
F. Walker, White Sox	9	38	10	16	.421

Alfred Coach Resigns

ALFRED, N. Y., May 5 (AP)—Head Coach John K. Cox of the Alfred University football team turned in his resignation today, explaining he wanted to become a dentist. "That's really my chosen profession," he said. Cox, Colgate graduate class of 1930, succeeded John "Ghost" Galloway as Alfred football mentor in 1935.

College Lacrosse Result

Brown 10, Tufts 5.

College Golf Result

Boston College 3, Worcester P. I. 3.

THE STANDINGS

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	7	3	.700
New York	7	3	.700
Boston	5	3	.625
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Cleveland	4	5	.444
Washington	4	7	.364
St. Louis	3	6	.333
Chicago	3	6	.333

Results May 4

Boston 11, St. Louis 6.
New York 10, Detroit 1.
Washington 12, Cleveland 5.
Philadelphia at Chicago (postponed).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	8	2	.800
St. Louis	7	4	.636
New York	7	4	.636
Boston	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	6	6	.500
Chicago	5	6	.455
Brooklyn	4	8	.333
Cincinnati	1	9	.100

Results May 4

Boston 8, St. Louis 1.
New York 7, Cincinnati 6.
Chicago 14, Philadelphia 7.
Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 3.

College Tennis Results

Carnegie Tech 8, W. & J. 1.
Duquesne 4, Waynesburg 3.
Georgetown 8, Virginia P. I. 3.
Harvard 8, Brown 1.
Newark 8, John Marshall 1.
North Carolina 8, Yale 1.
N. Y. U. 7, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Williams 8, Colgate 1.

Heavy Offenses Feature Games Through Majors

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the batters continue their recent superiority over the pitchers, the major leagues may be forced to make an immediate change in the baseball. A new and less lively ball is on the way for next season, but unless the hurlers are more successful in their efforts to curb ambitious hitters, the magnates may bring in the latest edition of the sphere ahead of time.

On Monday, the Phillies and Dodgers piled up 31 hits in a game at Brooklyn, eight of which were good for extra bases. The same afternoon Detroit made 19 hits in beating the Chicago White Sox. The Sox themselves totaled 16.

Yesterday the heavy offensive gestures continued in Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and St. Louis.

Thirty-two Hits

The Senators and Indians staged the greatest exhibition, 32 hits dropping on Washington turf as the home club won, 12 to 5, in 11 innings. The Senators pounded out 20 safeties, climaxing the game with a seven-run uprising in the eleventh. The Indians managed to collect 12 hits for a losing cause. The triumph lifted the Senators to sixth place in the American League standing.

At St. Louis, the Boston Red Sox turned an 18-hit attack at the Browns and started their initial western invasion of the year with an 11-to-6 triumph. Only Jimmy Foxx, who usually takes personal charge of the Boston attack, went hitless, in facing three Brownie boxmen. Almada, Cronin and Rick Ferrell each contributed three hits and Gaffke added a homer. Gaffke batted in three runs. Wes Ferrell, who started on the mound for the Red Sox, was driven to the showers in the fourth inning. Thirteen hits were collected by the losers over the nine-inning distance.

The Yankees tied for first place yesterday in the American pennant race, beating their current rivals for the leadership, Detroit, 10 to 1. Fourteen hits, including four doubles, a triple and homer, kept the champions in front. Lefty Gomez, the comeback hurler, proved that pitchers can make the headlines occasionally when he limited the Tigers to four hits.

Hubbell Driven Out

Even the great Carl Hubbell felt the sting of a rival offense yesterday. The lanky Giant left-hander registered his third victory of the season and his nineteenth in succession, counting last year's accomplishments, but he was driven off the mound for the first time since July 26, 1936. The Reds touched Hubbell for nine hits in 6 2-3 innings. The Giants made 14, winning 7 to 6, to tie for second place in the National League standing.

In Philadelphia, the Cubs defeated the Phillies, 14 to 7, in a contest that featured 19 Chicago and 13 Philadelphia hits. The Bruins scored 13 runs from the sixth inning through the eighth. Roy Parmelee went the distance in the Chicago box, but he was close to departure on several occasions. The defeat knocked the Phillies out of the first division.

The surprising Boston Bees stepped all over the Cardinals' toes at the Beehive, chasing Lon Warneke to the showers in an 8-to-1 victory. Every Boston player hit safely, Warstler and Fletcher getting three apiece. The latter also played a sensational fielding game at first base. Lou Fette, St. Paul rookie, held the hustling Gashouse Gang to three hits in a masterful mound performance.

At Brooklyn, the Pirates maintained the league leadership by beating the Dodgers, 10 to 3.

Winter Awards To About 100 Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., May 5—Nearly 100 athletes who engaged in winter sports at Michigan State College during the winter quarter won recognition from the athletic department, it was revealed when Director Ralph H. Young announced the list.

The track squad with 20 athletes designated for the honor scored heaviest in winning the sought-after block "S." Ability was recognized in track, swimming, fencing, boxing and wrestling. Basketball letters winners were announced earlier. The list of major letter winners follows:

Varsity Track—John J. Casavola, Portland, Maine; Howard C. Clark and Wilbur Greer, Flint; Darwin C. Dudley, Christopher, Ill.; Richard A. Edwards, Williamston; J. Nelson Gardner, Hastings; George R. Grantham, East Lansing; Arthur L. Green, Belding; Lodo A. Habrle, Cleveland; Claire J. McDurmon, Caro; George F. McKenna, Yonkers, N. Y.; Ernest L. McLaughlin, Caro; Capt. Carl T. Mueller, and William H. Smith, Detroit; Raymond L. Coburn, Barrington, Ill.; Anthony L. Rapes, Hesperia; Harold L. Sparks, Saginaw; Dale E. Springer, Lansing; Kenneth A. Waite, Jackson; Rudolph Yovonovitz, Gary, Ind.

Swimming—George W. Armstrong, Preston C. Bell, William D. Bell, Allan R. Black, Alan H. Brightman, George H. Calhoun, James E. Harryman, Edward McNamara, all of Lansing; Harry F. Carr, Jackson; Albert G. Sims, Moosup, Conn.

Wrestling—Sam R. Aldrich, Fairgrove.

Macionis to Lead Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5 (AP)—Yale swimmers elected John J. Macionis of Philadelphia as their next captain today. Macionis is the holder of many indoor middle distance records. David B. Oat of West Chester, Penna., was announced the winner of the managerial competition.

Triple Victory In I. C. 4-A Is Goal Of Columbia Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—An I. C. 4-A. triple victory that has been achieved only twice in the 60 years of the intercollegiates and not at all in this century will be the objective of Ben Johnson, Negro ace and captain of the Columbia University team, when he competes in the 100- and 220-yard dashes and broad jump at Randalls Island Stadium on May 28-29.

By way of preparation for his big varsity test the end of the month, the Lion athlete won all these events in the Metropolitan intercollegiates at Randalls Island last Friday. Johnson has scored championship doubles before, principally in the indoor I. C. 4-A. meets of 1935 and 1937, when he won the sprint and broad jump, but his only attempt for an I. C. 4-A. triple, at the Harvard Stadium two years ago, fizzled when he met with a mishap 10 yards from victory in the 100-meter dash. That mishap placed him on the shelf for 10 months.

While Johnson figures to be a favorite in all three of his tests in the Intercollegiates, tradition will be against his winning them all in a meet of such tense rivalry as the I. C. 4-A. Only two men have won the two sprints and the jump. One was H. H. Lee of Pennsylvania in 1877, the first year the meet was held in New York, and the other was E. Ramsdell, also of Pennsylvania, in 1894, also in New York. Of course, there was the famous triple of A. C. Kraenzlein, one of Penn's all-time great athletes, who won both hurdles and the broad jump in 1899 and won the 100-yard sprint, 120-yard hurdles and 220-yard hurdles in 1900, and others who tripled in various other events in the old days. But in these modern days of specialization the feat is becoming almost impossible.

Winning the two sprints alone is an achievement that has been accomplished only three times in the last decade, although it has been done 33 times in the 60 years of the meet. Edgar Mason of Pittsburgh did it last year; Bob Kiesel of California in 1934 and Charley Borah of U. S. C. in 1927. Mason incidentally will be defending both sprint crowns against Johnson and other swift contenders.

Endeavour I Sails for U. S.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 5 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour I, the yacht with which Sopwith unsuccessfully tried to win the America's Cup in 1934, sailed for America today after a three-day delay due to repairs on the motor yacht Viva II, which is to tow the Endeavour I across the Atlantic. The Endeavour II, escorted by the Belgian trawler, John, is already on its way to America.

The amusement group which regularly appears on this page will be found on Page 7 in this edition.

Where to Dine

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A stranger, standing before our serving counters at the rush hours, would naturally be astounded at the number of orders of "Asparagus on Toast" being served our thousands of customers. But, we believe, there's a good reason for it . . . tender stalks of full grown asparagus, carefully prepared and cooked, and served in an appetizing manner. Only twenty cents!

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Rural Women of Europe Coming Into Their Own

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Needs of Rural Women Receive New and Earnest Attention

Courses and Conferences Being Held Under Auspices of Various Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

Perhaps it is because spring is in the air over here in Europe that most of the news which has reached me lately has dealt, in one way or another, with the people of the countryside. I don't know. Anyhow, my friends, one after another, have seemed impelled to think about work which concerns the rural woman. They write with enthusiasm of how town dwellers like themselves are waking to realize that the woman of the lonely village and the farm lying deep in the fields is a person upon whose shoulders much of the life of the nation seems to depend, and who should therefore be regarded as having every right to helpful and comradely consideration.

"We forget the countryside in the winter," says one of my friends, whose home lies in a land which is plunged in the semidarkness of the frozen North for more than half the year, "and that is stupid, because a countryside forgotten means a countryside continually tempted to have done with the hardships of rural isolation and to seek the life of the towns."

Governments Aware of Problem

She is, of course, logical enough in what she says, and her logic may be applied equally to countries with climatic conditions less rigorous than her own. Nearly every government in Europe is aware of the problem and is attempting to deal with the drift away from the countryside by providing rural people with more of those amenities which make town life attractive.

France, for instance, is striving—the idea comes from its first woman Under-Secretary for Child Welfare, Mme. Suzanne Lacore—to transform rural transport and rural electrical and water supplies, and to establish a better educational system for the rural districts and more welfare centers. Germany, always extremely efficient in such matters, already possesses a heavy network of educational organization by means of which even the remotest countrywoman is now being caught up into a scheme of health and economic instruction designed to give her a sense of "wantedness."

Poland's Agricultural Schools

Then there is Poland. A friend writes to me from Warsaw about what she calls the "progressive step" which is being taken in her country through the establishment of state agricultural schools where girls will be taught the best ways of handling problems of farm life. Some of these schools are designed for day pupils; others are residential and "extremely cheap—else how could the rural child afford them?"

Many of the schools are run on lines which conform as nearly as possible to normal farm life. In individual kitchens, girls learn to cook and to plan for normal country families. "They are to be the pioneers of civilization in the backward villages," my friend says. "Poverty and unhygienic methods of life prevail there now—but presently, we shall see!"

She adds, too, a further piece of news. Rural Poland, she says, is conservative, but rural Poland has taken recently a step which no urban district has ever taken. It has accepted the innovation of the woman Mayor. "There are now two rural women Mayors," says my friend, "and this is really a victory. The peasant is slow to change. He has always listened in private to the advice of his wife, but has never admitted her to his public councils. Yet now here she is at the head of affairs, and likely to conduct them admirably if she follows the lead set by the women councilors and aldermen who are already at work in the towns."

Rural Conference in Latvia

A friend who writes from Latvia tells a similar story—though Latvia has gone a step further by calling together, for the first time in history, the rural housewives of Vidzeme—the most northerly district of the country—at the little town of Cesis.

The Lettish Chamber of Agriculture was responsible for the gathering, because, my friend explained, the Government wished to understand what rural women feel in regard to their life and work. Efficient farming, says my friend, is essential to Latvia—it is the very heart of Lettish life. But efficient farming is now understood to be impossible without efficient housekeeping to go with it. The rural woman works from dawn to sunset, but is she working in just the right way? Officialdom wished to find out.

Some eight hundred women attended the conference at Cesis and discussion was lively. Even though the scheduled speakers included such important personages as Mr. R. Dzerve, chairman of the Chamber of Agriculture; Miss T. Mežsēta of the Chamber's household section, and Miss Austra Roga, the well-known Lettish woman writer, the countrywomen were determined to speak for themselves.

Helpful Recommendations

More time for spiritual and cultural development was their first demand. Next came the demand for better state-endowed coaching in domestic subjects. To this was added a request for a better water supply, in order that the farm woman need not—as she nearly always does now—carry every drop from the well to the house. And then, why not organize domestic lectures for men which would "open their eyes"? If men understood the magnitude of the work that the woman of the farm is called upon to do, the women declared, toil would be easier and a hundred times happier.

How far such suggestions will be carried out, my friend does not say, but certain it is that matters concerning rural life are moving in Latvia. The agricultural societies which, under the state, exist in every department of the country, are to be supplemented now by household sections staffed by efficient women teachers—those, for the most part, who have been trained at the state household school at Kaucminde—and these will teach not only domestic economy, but a domestic economy so advanced as to eliminate once and for all the need for those overcrowded days of work which have made of rural life a ceaseless round of toil.

Austria has a word to say on the subject, too—it is odd how everybody has wanted to talk about the countryside this month! A friend of mine who lives in Vienna tells about the "large pavilion which was devoted to the country house life" at the Viennese Spring Fair.

Traveling Teachers in Austria

Austrian countrywomen, she explains, are still somewhat ignorant as regards certain aspects of the management of their households, but the pavilion made it clear that such ignorance is not to last much longer. All through the countryside in these days, my friend says, teachers are peddling their expert knowledge. Soon the farm women of Austria will can meat and vegetables and fruit as though such matters had never been a mystery to them. Eggs will be "put down" with skill. Market produce will be prepared as never before. But my friend leaves the rest to the imagination, contenting herself by adding that "it is all very impressive."

The rural woman is coming into her own. Maybe it is partly through her own individual effort, or maybe the change is coming to her through the women of the towns who have seen the lonely work of the villages and farms and have striven to alleviate it. Or, again, maybe it is just that governments have grasped the fact that the balance of a country which has agricultural interests can only be maintained by making certain that the women who carry so large a responsibility for it taste the sweet as well as the bitter of things in general.

Yours very sincerely,
PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

One of these Continental News Letters comes to you on the first Wednesday of each month.

Gendreau

Market Day in Fort de Kock, Sumatra

It seems to make little difference to which quarter of the globe one turns of a Saturday morning—one is almost sure to find the housewives gone to market. The market place in Fort de Kock, Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, yields many a picturesque and colorful sight such as this. In the foreground is a group of native women with their wares spread out on the bit of ground that serves as their market stall. Behind are some of the 40,000 people said to have come to market on the Saturday this picture was taken. Fort de Kock, the mountain capital of the beautiful Padang Highlands, is a center of trade for the surrounding district, which has become one of the chief pleasure resorts of the Dutch East Indies.

Rooms—For and by Boys

Last of Four Wednesday Articles on Decorating Boys' Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Furnishings and accessories for a boy's room are no problem at all, once you put your mind to it. Old furniture can be used, providing it is sturdy and comfortable and can be refinished or decorated to harmonize with the general appearance of the room. But mostly it is the little things—the maps and pictures so dear to a boy's heart, sufficient space for books and treasures, good lamps to read by, chairs that are really comfortable—that do so much toward making his room a livable, lovable place.

The story of how 17-year-old Bob fixed his room to suit himself is one of ingenious accomplishment. Aunt Harriet had come to live with the family just as mother and dad were departing to bring sister Helen home from school. It was decided that Aunt Harriet should occupy Helen's room for the time being and when they returned Bob's room would be done over for her and the unfinished room on the third floor converted into a habitable place for Bob.

"You can be thinking about it," Bob's mother told him.

She had been gone only a few days when Bob confided to Aunt Harriet over the breakfast table, "You know, I'd like to get that room all fixed up before mother comes back. I know just how I want it."

"And how is that?" asked Aunt Harriet.

"Well, I don't want just a plain bedroom. I want a sort of combination den-study-bedroom," continued Bob. "You know—a place where the fellows can come in and sprawl around without getting the bedspread mussed up and that sort of thing. I think it would look grand to cover the walls with pine boards. I was watching Jack's father put some in a new house the other day and I know he'd help me."

"Sounds all right, so far," conceded Aunt Harriet.

"Then I could make a bed and table and bookcases myself and mother wouldn't have to buy new pieces for your room."

"But you couldn't make a bed, Bob."

"Sure I could. Not a real bed but just a frame for the springs and mattress to rest on. Then we could spread that funny old homespun cover over it and it would look like a studio couch."

"What about a dresser?" inquired Aunt Harriet. "Or do you plan to keep your shirts in the middle of the floor?"

"I'll have to confess that was a stunner for a while. But you know how the south wall of that room is—how the chimney juts out in the center of the wall and the eaves cut off a space on each side leaving two alcove-like recesses? Well, I figured we could build a pine wardrobe right into the one space and then put bookshelves into the other—make them irregular in height—you know."

"Bob," said Aunt Harriet, "such genius deserves encouragement. Go ahead and fix up the room and I'll be responsible, if your mother puts us both out of the house."

So Bob set to work and with the aid of Jack and Jack's carpenter father they covered the walls with knotted pine paneling and made a frame for the bed. To offset a too woody appearance they plastered the two recesses on each side of the chimney and painted them a light brick red. Then they constructed open bookshelves for one space and a set of drawers flanked by two cupboards for the other. The cupboards answered as closets. A mirror was hung against the plastered wall above the drawers.

"Mother said I could have that old upholstered chair downstairs," said Bob, "It looks so shabby, though."

"Did you ever hear of slip covers?" asked Aunt Harriet. "I can at least do that much for your new room. And while we're about it, you'd better decide on the curtains."

Bob thought a minute. "Curtains with lots of color and the same stuff on the chair," he ordered.

Aunt Harriet found just the right material—a heavy cretonne blocked in browns, tans, brick red and a little green. Another discarded chair was covered with green rep and two straight-back chairs were stained and waxed to match the paneling. That provided ample room for guests to park.

Bob made a pine table and bench to put under the windows and also two end tables for either side of the couch-bed. A wrought iron lamp found its way beside the wing chair and an old-fashioned chimney lamp was put on the table. When Bob's books had been installed, his pictures and trophies hung on the wall, and two braided rugs laid on the floor, it was a room for any boy to be proud of, particularly if he had helped to do it himself.

Preceding articles in this series ran on Feb. 10, March 10 and April 7.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I feel sure there will be others that find the following dish a big help as it can be prepared beforetime and just warmed over after coming home from church, or if unexpected company drops in, it is soon prepared. It is called Fireman's Sandwich. It is a good dish for men folks to try a hand at making, too.

Fireman's Sandwich

Melt in a skillet
2 tablespoons shortening. Add
3 cups chopped onions and fry until light brown. Then add
½ pound can of corned beef, crumbled, and stir until the beef and onions are well mixed. Add
1 can tomato soup or puree. Stir until well mixed and very hot. Serve between slices of bread or toast. This recipe makes eight generous sandwiches. (I have added canned peas, too.)

Dutch Apple Cake

Finish off with cake made in the following way:
Mix together
1½ cups sugar
2 tablespoons shortening
2 eggs
1 cup milk
3 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
Dash of salt. Put into a sheet pan and add
Sliced apples on top. Dot with
Butter and sprinkle with
Sugar and
Cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 35 to 45 minutes. Serve hot or cold. If served warm I make a thin custard to pour over it. This is also nice to have on hand for a late bite before bedtime.

English Tea Rolls

Cream
⅔ cup butter and
⅔ cup sugar. Add
2 eggs beaten. Sift the following ingredients three times:
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
2½ to 3 cups flour. Add just enough of the dry ingredients to roll. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Divide dough into three parts and roll into squares one-quarter of an inch thick. Spread with
Jam. Roll like a jelly roll. Pinch edges together. Bake in an oven 350° F. for 20 to 30 minutes. Cut in slices and sprinkle with
Confectioners sugar. (Berries crushed and sweetened may be used.)

Mrs. A. A., Washington

'Sack Meals'—Served Once a Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once a week in our home we have what we call a store supper. Each member of the family from father down to the youngest child is asked to bring from the store something in the food line that he or she would like for supper. I, as the mother, supply the sandwiches and a drink.

We have made these "sack meals" as one of the children calls them interesting and novel. Each one vies to surprise all of us with the thing he provides. The meals have novelty and eliminate work for me. We use paper plates, paper napkins, even paper drinking cups. Sometimes the meal takes place in front of our large fireplace; sometimes on the lawn; sometimes it turns into a picnic in a near-by park.

The plan has taught all the children to look well at the provisions that are today carried in stores. One child is an authority on canned goods and you may be sure on the price as well, because that has to be a factor in their buying. Another child has studied the delicatessen store—from its baked beans to its plum puddings!

The Daddy of our clan, who before had never been a food purchaser, has taken such an interest in the many kinds of cheeses on the market that he has made a study of where they come from and the large attention our own agricultural colleges are paying to making all kinds of cheeses.

The plan has proven its worth, too, when the head of the household has been away from home, for the family know how easy it is to simply have a store meal and to serve it in the easiest way.

We have had great fun trying out meals at all kinds of prices. One child has entirely got over disliking carrots. Through our minimum cost meals he learned that shredded carrots make a wholesome vegetable, eaten raw, and their cost is small enough to help his appreciation of them.

Our latest "sack meal" was an anniversary dinner, but we did allow each member of the family extra money and the meal really was a scrumptious one.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

For the Schoolgirl's Wardrobe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The many helpful suggestions on the Woman's Page of The Christian Science Monitor have been such a great help in wardrobe planning and adjusting my growing daughter's clothes, that I should like to share some of my own tried methods of using what I have on hand.

A high school daughter seems never to have enough skirts and blouses to keep that well groomed look, so desired by our "young moderns." The dress budget was stretched to the limit but came a time when a new spring outfit was wanted, which sent us scurrying to look over our closets and chests.

My husband's position demands he be always faultlessly attired, consequently when he feels many of his suits are no longer fit for his business they are still in splendid condition for use. We decided to experiment upon a grey herring-bone he had recently hung aside. From the trousers of this suit came a trim spring skirt. This was accomplished by starting at the center back and carefully ripping the seams, thus separating the trouser legs. Next the inside seam was ripped, the material sponged, hung out in the fresh air, pressed and we were ready to start on our adventure of skirt making.

For the first skirt a very simple straight skirt was used, relying upon the perfect fit and a few buttons on the placket for that dash of style. Using the bottom of the ripped trouser leg for the top of the skirt and placing the unripped seam in the center gave it a very tailored finished effect. From this experiment other ideas developed.

A pair of white trousers just returned from the cleaners had been shrunk beyond comfortable use as trousers for the man of the house. The same procedure was followed as described above, with one exception: the second, or front, seam of the skirt was partially ripped open and an inverted pleat, or kick pleat was put in, using pieces from the unused top of the trousers.

From my closet came a navy blue georgette jacket dress which was apparently useless since the top of the dress was worn. Careful ripping, washing and pressing of the jacket and best parts of this dress resulted in a very becoming blouse to be worn with either skirt. The purchase of a short blue jacket completed the outfit. When topped with either blue or white hat and accessories, it proved very stylish with no strain whatsoever on the budget and much joy of accomplishment.

In the fall, spurred on by our spring adventure, we found a bright red spring coat, discarded because of its vividness, just crying out to be made into one of the new princess type dresses. The purchase of one quarter yard of black velvet and a bright black patent leather belt, completed this dress and brought exclamations of delight from its owner and her friends.

Discarded men's shirts, when tinted, make excellent tailored or semi-tailored school blouses or guimpes to be worn under the younger girls' woolen jumpers.

Every chest and closet must hold the answer to many a mother's problem, and such remodeling brings one not the feeling of frugality but the satisfaction of utilizing to the best advantage what one already possesses. It needs only the touch of enthusiasm to bring forth innumerable ideas.

(Mrs.) O. M. J.

Through the Editor's Window

'What, Never?—Well... Hardly Ever'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time a woman clambered out of her car to enter the house and her arms were loaded all full up with bundles. Sacks and budgets were jammed together in a hefty embrace. . . . Bags were grasped by their necks like the stems of an inverted bouquet of dahlias. . . . And packages were threaded through her fingers like a game of cat's cradle. . . . Bundles even rested (if you could call it resting) against her chest, held firmly (if you could call it firmly) in place by her chin. . . . With a gymnastic gyration of her right thumb and left little finger she unfastened the kitchen door. . . . And with a skillful push of her back she opened it. . . .

But at that moment the parcels began to shed off of her like autumn leaves. . . . Thus, as the eggs broke and the canned goods rolled and the bags split with a great split and she gazed upon the ruin she had wrought, she realized that if she did not try to carry all the parcels at once, she would in the end do a better job.

And so she never did again. . . . Never, Never. . . . And all, of course, lived happily ever after. . . .

This seems to be one of the times of year when everybody all of a sudden feels extra full of engagements and "things to carry." At lunch this noon a woman whose abilities are such that her responsibilities are many, remarked: "The other day when I thought of all the meetings I would have in the next few weeks, and the preparation necessary for them, as well as all the other things that have to be done, it just seemed as if I could not face it." But being the way she is, she quickly added that she had since done some thinking. Like the woman with the too-many parcels she had realized that in the case of unavoidable "extras" the trick simply is: Not to carry them all at once.

* * *

After all, she had thought (and haven't many of us thought so, too!): There is only one meeting, and that is the NEXT ONE. After that is over, there is another, only one, and that, too, is the NEXT ONE.

So on, through the weeks, we take one at a time until lo and behold the many that tried to "gang up on us" are an accomplished fact. We may then look back upon steady achievement and real progress quietly gained.

A pile of bricks may be far beyond the human strength of the brick carrier, when surveyed en masse. But what sensible carrier would take to the mason the entire load in one trip? We see him in our mind's eye, filling his wedge-shaped hod and making his way to the scene of operations, only to return and repeat, until the diminishing pile has been entirely eliminated.

* * *

Another thing, too, of which the industrial world can remind us. A carpenter while working with a saw does not try to carry his hammer in one hand just because he may be using it in a moment. He puts it down and saws. When through sawing he lays his saw down in turn, and picks up the next tool. If we are booked to make a speech or run a meeting later on, and previously have to play a tune or dance a jig in some other kind of meeting (maybe at this point it would do us all good to dance a jig!) there is obviously nothing but handicap in carrying our hammer when we are trying to use the saw. But are we not all too often inclined to carry all the others while at work with only one?

Patience and common sense may be counted patchwork-quilt virtues; but they do come in handy, don't they. Taking one stepping-stone at a time will cross the River Rothay. . . . Without a sudden splash. Practically the only way, too, in which one may, in the going, thoroughly enjoy the scenery.

* * *

So she never again carried all her engagements and responsibilities at once. . . . "What? Never? Well . . . hardly ever" . . .; but met them one and then another, the next then the next. And all, of course, lived happily ever after. . . .

The title is quoted from a song in the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera "Pinafore."

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(WITH NEUTRAL SHADE ROUGE)
finished in gold with exquisitely trimmed black enamel cover
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¼ Actual Size of Vanity
It's a double vanity, one side for loose powder, and the other for rouge, with a fine, hinged mirror between. And it already contains a fashionable neutral shade of rouge.

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Move Started on Absentee-Owned Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 4—One way to start getting rid of slums is to pull down sub-standard dwellings, and Chicago is pursuing this method with great zeal.

The number of housing units demolished by voluntary action of their owners in the last three years is more than double the amount of destruction caused by the Chicago fire, which wiped out most of the city in 1871, estimates the Illinois State Housing Board.

On this point the State Board notes that it began its campaign for demolition in June, 1934. By December, 1936, a total of 4519 buildings had been torn down, disposing with finality of 11,297 dwelling units. Of course, these were the poorest, most dilapidated shelters in the city, in contrast with the quantity of good houses consumed in the Chicago fire.

Chicago had a vast accumulation of sub-standard dwellings when the demolition program began in 1934, the board explains. There had been no systematic effort to get rid of worn-out buildings since that thoroughgoing fire 63 years before. That is why the wreckers found such a fruitful field here.

At least 2100 of the demolished units were vacant at the time the owners decided to pull them down. But in the past year, 1266 occupied residences were assigned to the wreckers. Families living in them were relocated in equal or better quarters, it is reported.

"This demolition program," says the state housing body, "was accomplished largely by voluntary action on the part of property owners and was done without specific legislation defining minimum housing standards."

In 1936, Chicago demolition was carried forward entirely by the municipal departments and private owners. But the voluntary phase of the program has about spent itself, the board observes. Something in addition to this method is now held necessary, particularly since owners of 2516 sub-standard structures refused to negotiate with the municipal demolition agencies. Eighty-nine per cent of these unfit buildings are found to be owned by absentee landlords.

"It is indefensible to permit owners to profit from the rent of such hovels," insists the State authority. "This situation is a strong argument for the legal establishment of minimum housing standards."

A series of amendments to the Chicago building code is now pending in the City Council. These would protect officials against personal lawsuits and give them a specific statement of standards to guide them in their work.

The State Housing Board recognized that smashing up unfit houses is only a beginning; new dwelling units must be constructed, or old ones remodeled to take their places, if there is not to be a housing shortage.

In the Negro sections of Chicago, rents are said to have mounted as a result of an insufficient supply of living quarters. Moreover, to meet the demand for shelter, owners of large flats in this part of the city are cutting them up into so-called kitchenettes, thereby crowding families into facilities calculated for fewer people with a lowering of standards.

"It is evident," concludes the board, "that if we are going to do anything toward the solution of this problem, direct subsidy is required. . . . Society cannot continue to afford to house people in sub-standard quarters, because the cost, directly and indirectly, is far greater than that of providing improved conditions. . . . Indirect costs, which are none-the-less real in dollars and cents, include exhorbitant fire, police, and sanitary protection, not only to those living in the deteriorated areas but also to the entire city."

FASHIONS for the YOUNG in SPIRIT

EMILY SHOPS

35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg—Washington

Old-World Dances Mark New York's Colorful Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

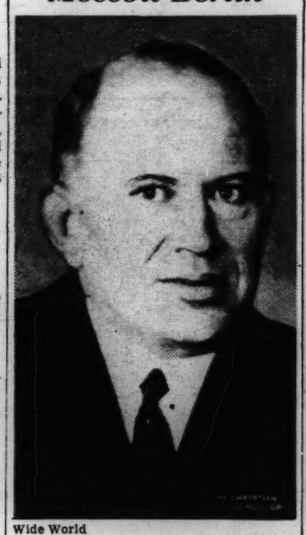
NEW YORK, May 5—Gaily costumed representatives of seven nations emerged May 2 in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to show thousands of persons how the Old World dances. In polka, schottische, wedding, weaving and religious dances sponsored by the Folk Festival Council, dancers from Norwegian, Slovene, Lithuanian, Estonian, Ukrainian, and Polish groups stepped out onto the green.

The United States did not lag behind. Making up in enthusiasm what it lacked in the way of picturesque costuming, the company of dancers form this country, dressed in denim overall, ginghams and calicoes did the running sets—"Money Musk," followed by "Pass-the-Left-Hand-Lady-Under," and "Girl-I-Left-Behind-Me."

The procession was led by Aasmund Goytil and Anna Perdersen, of the Norwegian unit. The individual group dances were started by the Slovenes with a medley of folk songs and a schottische, from which they swung into a wedding number known as the "bolster dance," featuring the satin cushion episode in which the gentleman kneels at the feet of his lady.

Several whirling and weaving dances typical of the northern countries were presented, one of them being the Lithuanian suktinis. Three folk songs and three dances were contributed by the Estonian Educational Society. Going back nearly 1000 years, the Ukrainian Easter Roundel "hayevka" revived a once popular pagan ceremony.

Moscow-Berlin



Wide World

Constantin Yureneff
New Envoy to Reich

Despite the rumors of a renewal of anti-Communist efforts by Germany and Italy at this week's conference at Rome, formal diplomatic relations with Russia go on undisturbed, Germany having just approved the appointment by Moscow of Mr. Yureneff as Ambassador at Berlin. Mr. Yureneff is at present the Russian Ambassador at Tokyo and he will succeed at Berlin Jacob Suritz, whom Moscow has transferred to the Ambassadorship at Paris.

Hopkins Opposes U. S. Economy At Expense of Needy

JACKSON, Miss., May 5 (AP)—The national budget "should be balanced out of the hides of those who can afford it," Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins said in addressing a conference of women Democrats of five southern states here May 3.

Mr. Hopkins said economy should not fall upon the shoulders of the poor and jobless of the nation, whom he declared are a governmental responsibility "whether we like it or not."

"There is a widespread belief in Washington," he said, "that we must require cities, counties and states to match federal money. Well, the people that are going to get kicked on that proposal will be the southern states.

Matching of Funds

"Many want the matching of funds on a project basis; we can't possibly do it, because of the unequal taxation basis. Any mandatory matching scheme is unwise.

"My position is to do everything to get the program approved and I am convinced that we can count on cities and counties to co-operate."

The administrator said taxes were high enough already in the South, but that the per capita wealth was too low.

"Here's where we ought to put the purchasing power, in the hands of those without money."

Ability to Pay

Local governments, he said, are going to be called upon to contribute more and more toward relief and public works projects, but he added that the ability of the local government to pay will determine the amount of the contributions.

"There are 800,000 fewer people on the WPA rolls today than a year ago, and nearly 1,000,000 fewer on the whole federal program.

"In the fiscal year 1936-37, the Federal Government is going to spend $2,000,000,000. The President has requested $1,500,000,000 for all relief programs, including NYA and the resettlement program."

Over 300 women Democratic leaders of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas heard Mr. Hopkins' address.

Tent City Rising On Potomac For Scout Jamboree

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—A city of tents began to take form along the Potomac today to house 25,000 Boy Scouts who will come here June 30 for their first national jamboree.

Some of the "administration buildings" already have been constructed. Others will go up in the next two months as the nucleus for perhaps 10,000 canvas-topped homes for the youngsters from every state.

Dr. James E. West of New York, chief executive Scout, was here yesterday to inspect preliminary work.

"We have made arrangements to handle at least 25,000 boys and perhaps more," he said as he tramped sections of the 350-acre tract the Government has donated. "If I know human nature, there will be many more, so we are preparing to accommodate as many as come."

He said each of the boys will have paid a blanket $25 expense fee for meals and the like before they arrive, "so we'll know just how many to expect."

Mr. West discussed with local leaders details of feeding the 25,000 boys, of sightseeing schedules, nightly pageants, a Presidential review and huge campfires. He found communication, exhibit and post office quarters already constructed almost in the shadow of the Washington Monument, which will be the center of the jamboree activities.

He could "almost visualize," he said, the thousands of multi-colored tents the boys will bring with them—pup tents, lean-to tents and some large enough to house a dozen boys.

Camp routine for the 10-day conclave calls for reveille, taps and mess three times daily. Hot foods will be prepared in section kitchens by professional cooks. The boys themselves will prepare other food.

New York Masons Urged to Study Aid to Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Masons of New York State have before them today strong recommendations by their Grand Master, Jacob Charles Klinck, that they name committees in their respective lodges to study social questions with a view to extending their helpfulness to the unemployed.

More than 1500 delegates are here from 10 states for the annual conclave of the New York State Grand Lodge, which opened at Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon. It will continue through tomorrow, concluding with a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Astor Hotel to commemorate the founding of Freemasonry in the Empire State. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected tomorrow morning and installed in the afternoon. With the exception of the dinner, all sessions are closed to the press.

The meeting, known officially as the one hundred and fifty-sixth communication, dated from the granting of the new charter in 1781 after the colonies broke from England, but "regular," or officially recognized, Freemasonry in New York goes back to 1837, when the Grand Lodge of England gave a "deputation" to Capt. William Riggs to serve as Provincial Grand Master of the Province of New York.

Plea for Tolerance

An appeal for tolerance and civil rights featured the address of the Grand Master at the opening of the conclave here yesterday. Mr. Klinck, who is president of the Kings County Savings Bank in Brooklyn said that in some parts of the world Masons were "persecuted even unto death."

"It may be that the fact that we are a great secret society has made us a convenient mark to point to as a menace and to charge with responsibility for sundry of the ills of the world," he said.

"In many parts of the world our fraternity has been and is sorely distressed. Its character and purposes are misrepresented and distorted. The guilt of Freemasonry is proclaimed without trial and without proof, because, not understood, Freemasonry is availed of as a convenient cloak to divert attention from and cover the plans and schemes of those who denounce and condemn the craft.

Sympathy Voiced

The Grand Master voiced sympathy of the Grand Lodge "to the persecuted and distressed in every part of the world," adding that "we have confidence that their martyrdom in God's good time will confuse their traducers."

Mr. Klinck said that no dispensation for new lodges had been issued in New York State during the year.

Following the usual custom, the staff of the Grand Master, numbering about 250 persons, gave a dinner to the Grand Master at the Pennsylvania Hotel last night.

Knudsen Predicts Added Production Of Cars This Year

DETROIT, May 5 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, immigrant boy who rose to the presidency of General Motors Corporation, predicted yesterday that his firm would produce more cars this year than last despite the January and February labor troubles which paralyzed operations.

He estimated that General Motors would produce 150,000 more cars this year than the 2,037,000 it built throughout the world in 1936. As to the output in the United States and Canada, he said:

"If we have no stoppages, I believe we could make 2,000,000 cars in the domestic factories this year."

Mr. Knudsen foresaw the possibility that automobile prices might be advanced next year. He said the cost of materials was advancing so high that manufacturers could not avoid extra costs, even by "forward buying," much longer.

'Advisory' Poll Planned

LINCOLN, Neb., May 5 (AP)—The Nebraska one-house Legislature passed yesterday what its sponsors said was the only bill of its kind in the nation—a measure permitting citizens to cast an advisory vote on the child labor and other proposed federal amendments. The bill provides 10,000 voters in two fifths of the 93 Nebraska counties may petition to place the proposed amendment on the next election ballot. The people's vote would not be binding, but would serve as a guide for legislators.

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NEW YORK

Chicago Plans Its Underground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago may still be without its long-deferred and much-discussed subway, but it can tell the rest of the world what to do about underground planning.

Most cities have a multitude of boards and commissions to decide on what shall and what shall not happen above the ground, but it is claimed that only Chicago has a board which runs the space beneath the city. A telephone line just can't lay itself anywhere, for instance, nor can the sewers go where they will. To keep these two important public utilities, along with the water supply tunnel and gas mains in proper working order and out of each other's way the Chicago Plan Commission has set up a board of representatives of all public utilities and governmental agencies in Chicago. And just as seriously and carefully as a street commission lays out plans for a new boulevard system or the zoning commissioner draws up a new building code, this board plans all underground work and allocates space between the various agencies.

A report of this "underground board of governors" on how they run this maze of Chicago utilities and keep them from crowding each other out will be presented next summer at the First International Congress on Underground City Planning to be held in Paris, France. England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and in fact virtually every important European country will be represented here.

But the report of Chicago's Plan commission is the sole representation from the United States and bases its invitation solely on the underground development of the city. "Subjects" or citizens governed by the board include water mains which stretch for 3723 miles all told, with a capacity for 2,290,000,000 gallons of water per day. Second in representation in terms of length covered are the sewers, which extend for 3274 miles, some of them large enough to be called tunnels.

Beneath the city there is also a 62-mile-long railroad for hauling freight, with an inventory of 150 locomotives and 3300 freight cars. The board also has to account for and look after the interests of 1097 miles of telephone subway with 3577 miles of cable and 3,995,400 miles of telephone wire.

Were it not for this special board, some 1377 miles of 12,000-volt electric light and power cables might not get the space due them, or perhaps they might be allowed to overstep their authority and crowd out some of the 3735 miles of gas mains. The latter mains deserve a "fair deal," for they distribute all over Chicago natural gas that has come all the way from the Texas Panhandle, a distance of 950 miles.

In order to visualize the complex situation which exists in connection with the development of underground Chicago, the report points out that there are 16 separate political bodies and utility companies operating 20 underground systems in Chicago's streets, and as many as 15 of these 20 systems are to be found in certain thoroughfares.

These are just a few of the things that members of the conference will hear about Chicago and its well-ordered underground life. In addition the Plan Commission will call attention to the fact that the city has reversed the flow of the Chicago River in connection with its sewage system, and that 135 bridges have been built over the river and some 80 tunnels have been dug beneath it.

Machine Grades Test Papers

ATHENS, Ga., May 5 (AP)—A long-time dream of teachers has come true with the development of a machine which its sponsors claim will correct and grade examination papers.

Working with the speed of electricity, the device will correct an examination paper of the true-false, or selective question variety and show the grade on a meter, said F. S. Beers, examiner of the university system of Georgia, yesterday.

Mr. Beers, who had a hand in promoting the machine's development, said it works on the principle that a soft pencil mark is electrically conductive. Electricity flowing through the pencil marks made by the student cause the recording device to function.

The student will write his answers in one of two or more optional columns on a standard printed form, Mr. Beers explained. As each paper is inserted in the machine, electrode blades descending on the paper will determine which questions have been answered correctly.

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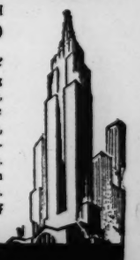

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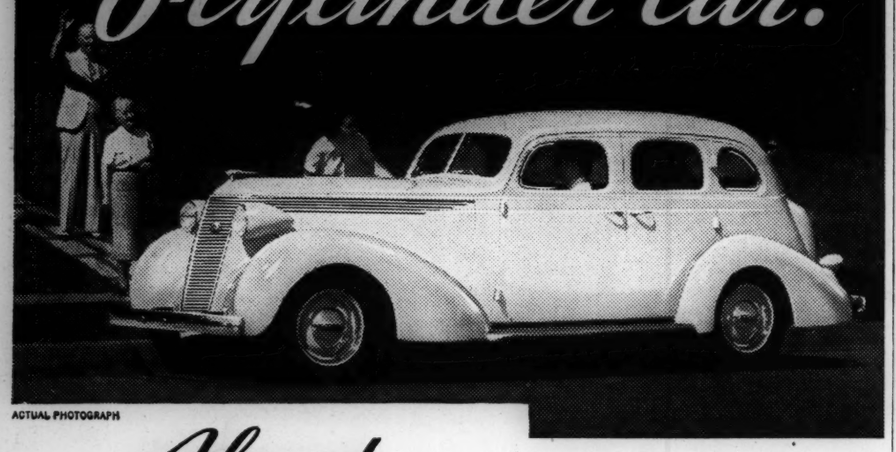

ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH

Ahead OF ALL 9 OTHER SIXES IN VALUE!

OBSERVERS are chalking up victory after victory for Studebaker in the war for public preference that the six cylinder cars are waging this Spring.

Undaunted by the name or reputation of any other six, the smart, impressive Studebaker Dictator is forging to the front on sheer merit.

Sixes that cost more, and sixes that cost the same or less, fail to stand up against the Dictator under the spotlight of comparison. And the public as well as Studebaker is benefiting by the triumph.

Built with care and soundness that are not duplicated in any other six, the low-priced beautifully contoured Dictator has the world's strongest, safest, quietest steel body with a paint finish twelve coats deep. Its exceptionally spacious interior, with restful chair-height seats, is richly styled by Helen Dryden. Its big trunks are by far more capacious than those of any other six.

It's the world's first six to offer the automatic hill holder plus feather-touch hydraulic brakes ... the world's first six to offer the dual economy of the Fram oil cleaner and gas-saving automatic overdrive ... the world's only six with non-slam doors that close tightly at a touch. See it and drive it and you'll understand why this great 1937 Studebaker Dictator is not only challenging all nine other sixes but beating them decisively!

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HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

The Green Hand

NOW, surely, is the best time of all the year. For now over Jaalam, over all New England, lies the warm April sun. With each day this earth tips further south; each noon the sun paints a diminished rectangle of gold on the barn floor; each day is warmer and holds a greater promise. Northward, the white hand of winter reluctantly looses its grip; under the sun and the wind its fingers dwindle and draw back, and all the streams awake and sing. From the south, the green hand of summer touches the bare hillsides, the small garden plots with the first brushings of its fingertips. And now we think again of our gardens.

True, this is not the first time. That came with January, when, hard on the heels of the Christmas cards, the seed catalogues came in. With every year these grow richer; and of evenings, when the cold sky was a glitter of frosty stars, and the wind sighed in the chimney, we went through them, and marked with crosses and checks and question marks. In mid-winter, even, we dreamed of gardens and ordered seeds; and then, having satisfied our New England sense of being forehanded, for a time we forgot.

BUT NOW WE remember. For the first time, we eat supper by daylight. Beyond the window, the lilac buds thicken and swell. On south-sloping banks there is a faint wash of green. And of a frosty morning, when the barn roof is white with rime, all the lawn under the apple tree, and the long garden path climbing the hill to the skyline, is thick with robins. They swoop, they glide in to perfect two-point landings, they bounce and look about with shoe-button eyes. The same place, yes; but they're a little behind schedule this year. Not a clod turned! And in Maryland, a week ago, the brown earth was already ruled by lines of green! So they shrug, and shake their heads, and begin the summer's foraging for worms under the syringa bush.

And so we, too, begin. All over Jaalam the creak of wheelbarrows mimics the grackles, sweeping in shining black clouds over the tawny yellow of fields. Tine forks thrust deep in the brown earth; lines are stretched and the first sprinkling of peas goes in! and in every sunny kitchen window tomato plants sprout in flats. Already the thread-like stems have opened two small green palms to the sun; so small, so timid are they that it seems incredible that in still and drowsy August they will hang thick and heavy with rounded red globes. But we believe the catalogues. Bigger and better than ever, this year!

THAT MAY BE why these first few days of gardening are the best. They are richest in promise. Still the trees are bare, and the northwest wind sweeps around the barn corner to nip your fingers. Over the garden the drifted maple leaves are thick and matted; about it, ruffles the orchard grass, pale gold with no hint of green. But tread softly, rake carefully. Already the sun has been busy; already the clumps of phlox have sent up tender leaves painted purple-bronze and apple green, and the first feathery delphinium fronds ruffle in the wind. In the warmth against the wall the ladies' delights are a low mat of green, studded with short stemmed blossoms. The tulip ears are green; already hand high are the hyacinths, a pale spike of promised bloom in the heart of each. The rich red leaves of the primroses hug the ground; your rake catches, and there is the sweet smell of crushed bergamot leaves. The wheelbarrow creaks, and the culch pile grows. You free the calendar of last year's leaves. Here is another, fresh and unmarked.

AND THIS, YOU know, will be better. Year after year you plan, and revise, and shift, and rearrange. Phlox here, tiger lilies against the lilac hedge, late chrysanthemums at the head of the garden path, to stand bravely against the deep green and bronze of September. It is still April, and to the north of the stone wall the earth is still crystalline with frost; but now, with narrowed eyes, you span the year. You are in July, now in August. Here, this year, you will have asters, here zinnias and marigolds, here the soft feathery blue of ageratum. You plan, rearrange—and then you have forgotten the dahlias and gladioli and must begin all over again. Under the quiet shifting of sun and shadow the hills across the valley are still russet, the wet earth is cold on your fingers, and underfoot the garden path is rough and humped by the winter's frosts. But slowly, as you rake and plan, all the summer takes shape before you. So will this garden be in June, so in September. The summer sun is warm on your back, the path a carpet of velvet green, and all the beds are heavy with bloom, murmurous with the quiet singing of the busy brown bees. And you know that April's the best time in all the gardener's year.

BUT EVEN AS YOU dip your long spoon in the golden honey of summer, you know that it'll not be quite as you imagine it, not quite so perfect. And you are content with that—even glad of it. For you plan the perfect garden—and how can you attain that, when day by day your plans grow with the garden? By midsummer of last year you were already planning for this year; had you shifted this clump of lilies, had you here a splash of blue to contrast with the fuller reds and sunny yellows, it would be better. Always there is something beyond, a new frontier.

And you haven't—you may as well be frank about this—you haven't the Green Hand, and you know it. Your garden does well. It's always one shade better than that of your neighbor George—though George, when you point out this obvious fact, always transfers title to the distaff side of the family. But what results you get come through steady work, through care and watering and planning. No; you haven't the Green Hand. But Jen Kibbee has.

HOW EXACTLY TO define it, you don't know. Jen's garden lies across the drive from the old brown house, between the great cherry tree that the robins know and the grapevine on its rough trellis. A Topsy-like affair, it just grows. But, while yours has bare intervals, Jen's has none. From frost to frost it is thick with bloom, and yet Jen seems to take but little care of it. Now, in April, you see her working in it; past eighty, she is brown, and Indian straight, her frizzled gray hair flying in the spring wind. She tosses in seed, covers it. And that, apparently, is that; now and again she scratches about with a hoe, but that is all. Yet everything Jen plants grows sturdily; the plants crowd and overflow the narrow sodded paths; and for her vines climb like the beanstalk of fable, to burst into giggles of blossom on the cherry tree limbs. Ruefully you remember the year you shared your rare nasturtium seed with Jen. Yours had the place of favor; you did your best with them—and had a few shy blossoms before the first frost. But Jen's, all summer long, were a mass of fragrant bloom. Why? Is there some secret, some mystery about it? Jen won't tell.

PERHAPS SHE CANNOT. You either have the Green Hand, or you haven't. Things grow for you, or they don't. Perhaps there's nothing to tell—or perhaps there's more.

For perhaps Jen has a secret, after all. Here is the good earth, warm now as the sun of April swings higher, wet and black with the showers that trail their long silver fingers seaward over the hills. And in these seeds, through the white winter, beauty has lain sleeping. Plant and keep out the weeds, and let be. So much of our difficulty, of our labor, comes from trying to wrench our gardens to conform to our own imperfect thought! And so much of our success comes from seeing, after trial, what is intended, and conforming to it. For seeds and sun, showers and soil have each their place. Jen knows that each will fulfill its function, and in that confidence she plants.

It may be that the Green Hand is the gardener's graduate degree, his Ph. D. And perhaps you, too, may attain it when, like Jen, you, too, have learned to leave to the sun and the rain their appointed duties.

DANIEL CHASE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria Australia.

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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly

Mountain Ash

Twig with white flowers on,
Gold-stamened, fair;
Fit to tuck into a little girl's hair.

Young branch with berries on,
Scarlet and sweet;
Shining red balls for the sparrows to eat.

Shivering leaves,
As the wind passes by,
Tinkling a little girl's first lullaby.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

SUMMER EVENING: *A Painting by Ferruccio Ferrazzi*

THIS attractive child-study, entitled "Summer Evening," is by the Roman painter, Ferruccio Ferrazzi, who was born in Rome in 1891 and still makes his home there today.

Ferrazzi ranks among foremost modern Italian painters, as is shown by the fact that, at the recent Venice Biennial Exhibition, he was one of the four living artists (the other three being the Royal Academician, Felice Carena, Severini and Carrá) to have a section of the Exhibition allotted to his pictures.

Ferrazzi has taken up tapestry work in addition to painting; and in his exhibit at the Biennale he showed four pieces of tapestry, executed for the Ministry of Corporations and carried out in the P. S. Ercole studio, Rome.

This "Summer Evening," with the two children, the dog and kitten, grouped on a garden wall, is instinct with grace and charm, painted with vigor and impressive technique. One fairly feels the almost dazzling impact of the sunshine.

Rebuilding Groote Schuur

WE BUILT the terraced garden up to the old stone-pines, which we had discovered hidden in jungled undergrowth. These pines with their red-brown stems and the intricate network of underboughs peculiar to stone-pines, framed and threw back into the distance the wooded and flowery slopes and grey cliffs of the mountain, as the dark pines, which Turner so loved in his foregrounds, give scale and tone to the distances of his Italian landscapes.

In his building activities and resourcefulness he (Cecil Rhodes) had some resemblance to President Jefferson of Virginia. The one, under compulsion after the revolutionary war had stopped the importation of building materials from England to America, and the other, on aesthetic principle, improvised and created a local school of craftsmanship and the development of local materials. Each, too, had an instinct for the type of buildings suited to their country with its climate, warmer and brighter than that of their homeland, and each by encouragement and example initiated a national style of architecture for their country. . . .

His friends and the public were at first inclined to laugh at him for building and furnishing his house in the manner of those of the old Cape colonists; some even said that in reviving the forgotten arts of the Dutch he was currying the favour of their politicians. Merriman even, his most cultured friend, asked me why I did not build him a "fine Tudor house." But to the few to whom he confided his ideas on such matters there could be no doubt as to his genuine sincerity and idealism. He was impelled, I am convinced, by a deeper feeling of sympathy for the history of the early settlers and of respect for their achievements in civilization, in contrast to his dislike of the Victorian art and industrial materialism of his age. . . .

Of the chief features of the house the stoep, valued for the outdoor life in that climate, at the front entrance belonged to the original house; the new one at the back was made wider and it stretched the whole length of the house. It became in daytime and fine weather the chief "living-room." On its black and white checkered marble floor were several odd kists, the ship chests of the settlers made with a single plank of teak or of a redy-brown Ceylon wood, and bound and studded with pierced and engraved brass locks, plates, and hinges.

The new living-rooms had ceilings of solid teak beams and the walls of some of them were covered in plain panelling. Teak was used for the same reason that the early colonists used it, on account of the scarcity of indigenous timbers, which could not be obtained in sufficient quantity. It became by tradition the South African hardwood. The walls and ceilings of the other rooms were simply plastered and whitewashed, furnishing a good setting for the broad surfaces and curves of the architectural features and furniture.

The wardrobes, chairs, tables, bureaux, etc., were mostly old pieces, some brought out or imported by the early Dutch settlers or by the Huguenot refugees, but more often made by them in South Africa out of local or Eastern timber. The early craftsmen followed the beautiful but over-elaborate rococo curves in wood and metal common to the style of the period in Holland, which followed that of Louis XIV and XV in France. But they were forced by the limitations of labour and the hard materials or by the severe test of a sea voyage, of land transit and of climate into simpler and less exuberant detail of design. They developed, it may be said, a style of their own, which admirably harmonized with the character of the colonial farmhouse. It was well suited to Rhodes' taste. . . . Amongst his old things he particularly delighted in some chairs and benches, made by Boer hunters, in the distant Bushveld out of reach of civilization, of hard wood pinned and inlaid with dates and initials in bone and ivory.

I bought for him from the Grahams family, which had settled in South Africa, and were descendants of the Duke of Montrose, an early Buhl bureau of inlaid white metal, ebony and tortoise-shell. It was of exceptional simplicity of design and colour and without the extravagance usual in French furniture of that period and style, which Rhodes would not have tolerated. . . .

He valued most those things that had South African interest; especially the engraved Dutch glass, Pokaals or loving cups, and the Chinese and Japanese porcelain which had been brought to the Cape by the merchants of the old Dutch and English East India Companies. Their houses were always served with oriental porcelain and not with European Delf. He was never, however, a mere collector or connoisseur; beauty not rarity was his test of value.—From "Cecil Rhodes by His Architect," by HERBERT BAKER. (London: Oxford University Press.)

A Dolomite Farm

WE climbed all day from Bolzano; and we lunched at a spot so lovely that I could not help murmuring: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places." It was a torrent pool, just off the dusty Dolomite Road. We bathed in the icy water, lay on the rocks and let the water swirl over us; then ate our black bread and cheese in a verdant cleft.

Later we climbed over steep rocks, right away from the road and its cars, right away from humanity. We climbed steep, tree-clad slopes, passed through a vineyard, untended, where young grapes hung above our heads. We lost our way. The path, which seemed from the opposite spur to wind quite clearly towards the village we were making for, gradually became untraceable as we followed it. We found ourselves climbing ever more steeply, through ever more tangled foliage. We had to haul ourselves along protruding roots, our rucksacks getting hitched on twigs.

At last we reached a cart-track, and I whistled a few bars of Beethoven's Hymn of Joy. My friend threw himself down by a streamlet which trickled demurely through the grass.

WE WALKED IN the silence of the evening past stacks of tree-trunks. We arrived at a point which commanded the wide valley. The peaks opposite were blood-red in the setting sun. They looked as solemn as ruined columns in an Egyptian temple.

A few yards farther on was a large farmhouse. It had no sign of life, but the fresh white paint and the roses trained over it showed that it was kept up with pride. We knocked at the door. It was opened by a tall woman, to whom we explained with difficulty that we wanted food and beds. She led us into a dark, spotless dairy, and set cheese and warm milk before us on an oak table.

THE FARMER'S SONS came in to talk with us. The elder was swarthy and muscular; clearly, he had been used only to farm labour all his life. He questioned us in voluble German, long after he must have realised we could not understand a word. His brother was a tall, stooping student. He tried patiently to speak to us in German, then in Italian; finally he asked us if we understood Latin. Someone who understood Latin in this spot which seemed so far from town learning! But our school knowledge was inadequate; and, anyhow, our pronunciation was quite different from his. So regretfully we had to remain silent.

WHILE THE MEN had been talking to us, about a dozen peasants had filed silently in and sat down for their evening meal on long benches round the walls. They stared at us, and never even muttered a word to one another.

We realised that the younger son was offering us a night's rest in the hay. We accepted gratefully; the milk-maid led us to a loft above a barn, and we thrust ourselves deep into the warm hay. In the darkness, the only sound was a cow clanking its chain below.

R. A. J.

EL EXITO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

TODO el mundo desea tener éxito; nadie quiere fracasar. ¿Quién quiere que sus mejores esfuerzos sean estériles o vanos? ¡De seguro que nadie quiere esto! Algunas de las definiciones que el diccionario da de la expresión "tener éxito" son: salir bien, obtener el objetivo o fin deseado, llevar a cabo uno lo que se haya propuesto.

Para que cualquier cosa salga bien, para que realice su fin verdadero, hace falta que exista cierta conformidad con la ley, cierta obediencia a algún poder que efectúe el objetivo deseado. No sería posible esperar buen éxito de algo que se haya intentado en oposición a la ley. ¿Cómo se pudiera esperar una solución correcta a un problema matemático, si las leyes matemáticas se han quebrantado, ya sea por ignorancia, descuido u obstinación?

Estas preguntas, pues, ocurren naturalmente a todo pensador sincero: ¿Cuáles son las leyes que tengo que obedecer para estar seguro de tener éxito? ¿Con qué reglas debo estar de acuerdo para que mis esfuerzos puedan ser fructuosos? ¿Qué poder, utilizado en mis esfuerzos, coronará éstos con un resultado favorable? La Ciencia Cristiana tiene contestación a todas estas preguntas, y una contestación que todos pueden entender sin dificultad.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que Dios es el bien infinito; que Su ley del bien es la única ley que hay o puede haber; que el único poder que hay es el poder del bien; que la única actividad que existe en el universo espiritual de Dios, es la actividad incesante del bien ilimitable y siempre presente. El poder, la ley, la actividad del bien infinito están al alcance de cada uno de nosotros, en todo tiempo y en todas partes. Leemos en los SALMOS (119:68) "Bueno eres tú, y bienhechor." El poder de Dios siempre fomenta lo que es bueno, y aniquila lo que es malo. A medida que demostremos nuestra unidad con Dios en los propósitos del bien, a medida que nuestra manera de pensar esté en armonía con la justicia inequívoca, que todo nuestro deseo sea el de ser buenos y bienhechores,—todo el poder del bien infinito estará obrando con nosotros y por nosotros, y la realización de toda empresa honrada y constructiva está asegurada por Dios.

Puesto que Dios es el bien infinito y el único creador, Su creación tiene que ser una creación enteramente espiritual y buena. Incompetencia, escasez o imperfección no se conocen allí. Ninguna cualidad buena puede faltar en la creación de Dios.

Hablando de alguien que haya fracasado en sus esfuerzos, pero que está teniendo mejor éxito ahora, se oye decir a veces: "Está saliendo mejor ahora." Por mucho que todo Científico Cristiano se alegre del buen éxito que otro pueda tener, comprende que una declaración tal puede ser engañosa. Sabe que todo lo bueno emana eternamente de Dios, y se manifiesta eternamente por el hombre, el cual es espiritual y perfecto. Jamás existirá más de lo bueno, de lo que ya existe ahora, pero a medida que nuestra vista se clarifique, percibiremos más de ello. Entonces, cuando lo bueno se exprese en nuestra experiencia, no estaremos "saliendo mejor"; sino que nos iremos apropiando meramente de lo que Dios ya ha provisto abundantemente para todos sus hijos. Para llevar a cabo con buen éxito cualquier obra digna de nuestros esfuerzos, no tenemos que hacer más que utilizar el poder del bien que está siempre a nuestro alcance. El hombre, la imagen y semejanza de Dios, está manifestando el bien abundantemente. "Salir bien" no significa otra cosa, pues, sino apropiarnos del bien y saber apreciarlo y agradecerlo.

En casos de aparente fracaso, se oye frecuentemente la observación: "Fracasó en su empresa." En la realidad divina no puede haber tal cosa. Todo lo que Dios ha hecho es bueno; y todos los que entiendan la naturaleza espiritual de lo bueno y aspiren a ello, pueden disfrutarlo libremente. Donde haya habido un fracaso aparente en obtener lo que sea justo y bueno, no tenemos que hacer otra cosa sino acercarnos más a Dios, obedecer sus leyes con menos reservas, y apropiarnos de lo que es infinitamente e ilimitadamente bueno. La Verdad está diciendo perpetuamente a todo hijo de Dios: "Todas mis cosas son tuyas" (SAN LUCAS, 15:31).

Los tesoros de la Mente, los recursos del Alma, todas las riquezas del Espíritu infinito están siempre esperando a los que estén conformando su vida humana a los planes y reglas de Dios, manifestando de esta manera que están tan deseosos como dispuestos para recibir las dádivas que proceden de Su mano generosa. A medida que tengamos la Mente del Cristo, buscando lo bueno, amando lo bueno, y viviendo como Dios quisiera que vivamos, encontraremos que esta promesa infalible de Dios se realiza en nuestra vida: "Entonces harás próspero tu camino, y entonces tendrás buen éxito" (JOSUE, 1:8). Qué verdad correlativa tan hermosa nos ha dado Mary Baker Eddy en la página 135 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), en donde dice que "haciendo con otros lo que quisiéramos que hagan con nosotros, vence toda la oposición, elimina todos los obstáculos y asegura el éxito."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Making Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE is striving for success; no one wants to be a failure or unsuccessful. Who is there that wants his best efforts to fall fruitless or be unavailing? Surely, no one! Some dictionary definitions of "succeed" are to turn out well; to attain the desired object or end; to accomplish what is intended.

For anything to turn out well, to attain to true accomplishment, there must be a conformity to law, obedience to some power which will bring about the desired result. It would be impossible to have a successful outcome of anything which was attempted contrary to law. One could hardly expect a right answer to a mathematical problem were the laws of mathematics to be disobeyed either ignorantly, carelessly, or willfully.

These questions, then, naturally occur to every earnest thinker: What laws am I to obey to ensure success? To what must I conform in order to have my efforts fruitful? What power, when utilized, will crown my endeavors with a favorable outcome? Christian Science has a ready and easily understood answer for all of these questions.

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite good; that His law of good is the only law there is or can be; that the only power is the power of good; that the only activity in God's spiritual universe is the ceaseless activity of illimitable, ever-present good. The power, law, and activity of infinite good are available to everyone, at all times, in all places. We read in Psalms (119: 68), "Thou art good, and doest good." God's power always promotes that which is good, and annuls that which is wrong. As we demonstrate our unity with God in the purposes of good, as we conform our thinking to unerring righteousness, as our whole desire is to be good and do good, the power of infinite good is working with us and for us, and the successful completion of every honest, constructive enterprise is divinely assured.

Since God is infinite good and the only creator, His creation is an entirely spiritual and good creation. Inadequacy, lack, or incompleteness is unknown there. No good quality is or can be absent from God's creation.

In speaking of one who has been unsuccessful, but who is now manifesting success, we sometimes hear it said, "He is now making good." While every Christian Scientist rejoices in the worthy attainments of another, he knows that such a statement may be misleading. He knows that good is eternally imparted by God and is eternally expressed by man, who is spiritual and perfect. There never will be any more of good than there is now, but as our vision is clarified we shall see more of it. Then, when good comes into our experience, we are not "making good"; we are only appropriating that which God has freely provided for all of His children. Successfully to encompass any worthy attainment we have only to utilize the power of good which is always at hand. Man, the likeness of God, is abundantly manifesting good. We do not have to make good, but only to lay hold upon it and be grateful for it.

In seeming cases of failure it is often remarked, "He failed to make good." In divine reality such a thing could never be. God has made all good, and it is to be freely enjoyed by all who understand the spiritual nature of good and strive for it. Where there has been a seeming failure to attain that which is righteous and good, we have only to draw closer to God, to obey His law more unreservedly, and possess ourselves of that which is infinitely and immeasurably good! Truth is ever saying to every child of God, "All that I have is thine" (Luke 15:31).

The treasures of Mind, the resources of Soul, the riches of infinite Spirit are ever awaiting those who conform their lives to God's plan and rule, and thus manifest a willingness and fitness to receive the gifts that come from His loving hand. As we have the Mind of Christ, seek the good, love the good, and live as God would have us live, we find God's unfailing promise verified in our lives, "For then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success" (Joshua 1:8). What a beautiful correlative truth Mary Baker Eddy has given to us in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 135), where she says that "doing unto others as ye would they should do unto you, conquers all opposition, surmounts all obstacles, and secures success."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

May the Corn Grow Here

If it be given may the corn grow here,
Each stalk on its own hill, holding its ears
Wrapped strongly in strong husks with yellow silk
A banner through the green. If it be given
May the wind sound among the rustling corn,
May food spring from this land, may there be rain
And sun on many leaves, may roots go down
Towards water, may the corn come up
Like voices from earth's dreams, may the corn rise
Like a deed planned after strong pondering.
If it be given, may the corn grow here.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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Coppers, Steels And Motors Ease In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Traders felt their way cautiously today and the stock market drifted a little lower in lethargic dealings.

Toward the fifth hour the tape was sluggish, with long waits between transactions. Turnover was at the rate of about 850,000 shares for the day.

Steels, coppers and motors were the first to slip. A few utilities and specialties held their own, but even these lacked vigor.

Good News Predominates

Cheerful corporation statements and favorable dividends were still a supporting influence for individual issues. Bonds improved along with principal commodity futures.

Shares in arrears the greater part of the session included Alco, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, General Motors, Allis Chalmers, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, International Nickel, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Macy, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Mack Trucks, Seaboard Oil, Skelly Oil, Phelps Dodge, St. Joseph Lead, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Western Union and Public Service of N. J.

National Supply got up about 2 points to a new year's top, but retreated later. Union Bag was up on a bright March quarter profits report. Holding fairly well were Container Corp., General Electric, Shell Union Oil, North American and American Water Works.

Corporate Bonds Rise

Bonds moved slowly today but the early trend extended recent gains by fractions or more over a generous portion of the corporate list.

U. S. Governments likewise received fair support, moving up one thirty-second to three thirty-seconds of a point in early trading.

Favorable action of rails in the current upturn was given credit for a steady flow of buying orders which added sizable fractions to loans of Alleghany Corp., St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Great Northern, Nickel Plate and Southern Pacific.

Industrial and utility groups had as leaders International Hydroelectric 6s and Walworth 4s, up more than a point. Anaconda Copper 4½s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, International Telephone 5s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, National Dairy 3¾, Pure Oil 4¼s and Western Union 5s edged ahead ¼ to ¾.

Bond market circles were keenly interested in the reception accorded the offerings of $42,500,000 Southern Bell Telephone 3¼ per cent debentures and the $25,000,000 one-year 1½ per cent bonds of the Federal Home Loan Banks.

The foreign end of the bond list showed a tendency to improve, particularly the loans of Brazil, Canada, Cuba, and Japan.

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The curb market drifte d in aimlessly today. Slight losses predominated.

Off fractions to a point or more were Aluminum Co. of America, Wayne Pump, Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Commonwealth Edison, American Light & Traction, Atlantic & Pacific, Pan American Airways and Pantepec Oil.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting, on the other hand, gained more than 4 on light volume. Other gainers up to around a point included Brown Fence & Wire, Lake Shore Mines, McWilliams Dredging, Niagara Hudson Power, and Pennroad.

Shares on Exchange Off $4,504,988,092 In Value in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange declined $4,504,988,092 in market value in April, according to statistics compiled by the exchange. On May 1 there were 1232 issues listed, aggregating 1,386,653,884 shares, with a total market value of $57,962,789,210. On the first day of April the same number of issues was listed, aggregating 1,380,281,474 shares having a total market value of $62,467,777,302.

The average price of all listed stocks on May 1 was $41.80 a share, compared with $45.26 on April 1.

Aggregate borrowings against collateral by members of the exchange on May 1 amounted to 2.05 per cent of the market value of all listed shares, compared with 1.85 per cent on April 1.

Loans on securities to member firms increased $28,595,179 in April, the exchange reported. The loan total at the end of April was $1,-187,279,384, against $1,158,684,205 at the close of March.

Dividend Declarations

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅞	$4.93¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅛	4.93¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0484	.0450	§
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1688½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2267	.2288	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5487	.5488	§
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2546	.4537
Norway—krone	.2480	.2481	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2204	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3025	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5500‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2879	.2980	.4440
India—rupee	.3727	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.5522	.5522	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3067	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2804	.2994	*
Straits Settlements—dol	.5520	.5819	.9813
Phil Islands—peso	.5010	.5012½	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0019	1.0022	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48⅝	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	M'y 4
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	9	80½	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	7	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
38⅜	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	Apr 30
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	6	32½	32½	32½	
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
80¼	68	Air Reduc (1a)	6	75	74¼	74¼	+ ⅜
5⅛	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
153¼	113⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	12½	12¼	12½	
5⅜	3¾	Alleghany	15	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
58¼	43	Allegany pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
59¾	43½	Allegany pf $30 ww	4	48	47½	47½	— ½
59	43¾	Allegany pf $40 ww	4	47½	46	46	—2
52½	40	Allegany pr pf	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
45⅝	35¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
238½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	232	228	228	—4
33½	24½	Allied Mills (½g)	31	27⅞	26	27	+1½
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	13	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ½
85	79⅝	Allied St pf (6)	4	80¾	80⅜	80¾	— ¼
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	73	65	60	62	—2
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	28¾	28½	28½	—2
8¾	4⅞	Amal Lea	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	40	40	40	—1
1147⅝	95	Amerada (2)	8	99¼	98¼	98¼	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	88¾	88½	88½	+ ½
41⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	2	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	63	62½	62½	— ¾
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	6	100⅛	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	M'y 4
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy	2	57	56	56	— ¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	6	91	91	91	M'y 1
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	3	93	92½	93	+1
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)		100	99	100	M'y 3
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
30¾	24½	Am Coml Alco	3	25½	25	25	— ½
33⅜	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	5	27	27	27	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	5	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
17	13	Am Europ	2	13⅜	13½	13½	Apr 26
13¾	7¼	Am & for Pow	9	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
597⅜	443¾	Am & F P $6 pf	7	45	44¾	44¾	Apr 29
687⅝	513¾	Am & F P $7 pf	12	53½	52½	53½	+1
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	42	42	42	—2
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	44	43¾	43	+2
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3½	3½	3½	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	25	25	25	M'y 4
17⅝	13⅛	Am Internat	9	14⅞	14⅜	14½	— ¼
58⅜	43	Am Loco	7	48¾	48	48	— ⅛
125	108	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	108	—1¾
29⅜	21¼	Am M & Fdy (½g)	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal	11	51¾	50½	50½	— ⅞
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 4
13½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	24	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
87⅛	58½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ 2⅛
72½	51½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	55	54½	55	M'y 4
29½	21	Am Rad & St S (.60)	39	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	32	35¾	35¾	35⅛	— ¼
38	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	M'y 4
29	22	Am Seating	9	24¾	24¼	24½	M'y 4
105¾	81¼	Am Smelt & R (1⅛g)	35	88⅜	85¾	86⅝	— ¾
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142½	142½	142½	M'y 4
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	7	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	32	55⅞	54⅜	54⅜	—1
26⅛	20	Am Stores (2)	2	22¼	22	22¼	M'y 4
56⅞	45	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	45	45	45	M'y 4
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	130	130	130	
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	6	23⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	170	169	169	— ¾
99	78	Am Tob (5)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅜
98⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	9	82¼	81⅞	82	
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	5	131	131	131	+1
20⅝	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
29½	18⅜	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	39	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9¼	Am Woolen	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1g)	5	65	65	65	— ⅛
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅜	½	Apr 10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	8⅜	Am Zinc L&S	20	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ½
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	8	62½	59½	62½	M'y 4
69½	48⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	73	53⅛	51¾	52¼	— ⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	M'y 4
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	7¾	7¾	7⅞	M'y 4
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	5	41¾	41½	41½	M'y 4
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	3	110	110	110	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	74	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	92¾	92½	92½	
126	98	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (1g)	16	65	64½	64½	
16¼	12⅛	Arnold Const (⅝g)	16	13⅞	12¾	12¾	
13⅞	10¼	Artloom	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y 4
24¾	15⅜	Asso Dry Gds	2	17½	17½	17½	M'y 4
101	95½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	94	94	94	—1½
125	114	Assd G D 2pf (3½g)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	— ⅜
106	97	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	97	97	97	
89¼	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	67	90¾	89	89½	— ¾
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	5	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	12	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ½
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 4
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf	2	35	35	35	M'y 4
37	29⅜	Atl Refin (1)	19	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—1
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	—1¾
18½	16⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 4
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¾
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'y 4
36¾	27½	Auburn Auto	5	29⅜	29½	29½	
9½	6¼	Aust Nich	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9¼	6⅜	Aviation Corp	12	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
		—B—					
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	9	6¼	6	6	
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	100	100	100	+ ¾
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	56	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ½
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	8	40	39	39	+ ½
45	40	Bang &Ar (2½)	3	40½	40¼	40½	— ⅛
43⅜	21	Barber Co (¼g)	6	34	32⅜	32⅝	—1⅜
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	1	27½	27½	27½	—1
25¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	15	28⅞	28	28	— ⅞
20¼	15	Bayuk Cigar (18¾g)	4	16	16	16	
28¾	24⅞	Beatrice Cr (1g)	4	25	24½	24½	— ½
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109	109	109	M'y 4
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	5	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86¾	86¾	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	18	21⅝	21½	21½	
53¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
62¾	53	Best & Co (2½a)	1	53	53	53	M'y 4
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	48	87¾	85⅜	85⅝	—1½
20	18½	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
129½	117	Beth Stl pf (7)	3	118½	118	118½	M'y 4
69¾	57	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	57	57	57	+ ½
38	23	Blk & Decker (½g)	3	31	31	31	M'y 3
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	9	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
49¾	33½	Boeing Airpl	11	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	43	43	43	+1
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	13	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
43½	38⅞	Borg-Warner new	25	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
153⅜	81⅜	Boston & Me	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	2	3	3	3	Apr 29
23¼	15	Bridgeport B (.60)	18	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
59⅞	45	Briggs Mfg (½g)	11	46⅜	45½	45¾	— ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	48	47½	47½	—1
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	7	42¾	41	42¾	+1¾
8	4¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	23⅜	23½	23½	M'y 4
53	32⅛	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	11	34⅜	34	34	
102¼	86½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	87½	87½	87½	M'y 4
25¾	32½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.90g)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'y 4
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 1
24½	18	Brunswick Bal	6	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ¼
25¼	16⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	9	Budd Mfg	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8	Budd Wheel	5	9⅜	9	9	— ¼
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	34	34	34	— ⅜
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ¾
35⅝	26¼	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	11	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
11¾	7	Bush Term	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Apr 30
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	9	31	30¼	30¾	M'y 4
9¼	4½	Butte Cop ⅔ Z	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ¼
33¾	22½	Byers Co	7	24⅜	23½	23½	— ⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	8	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	32	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
37⅜	27¼	Campbell Wy (1)	4	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	13	29¼	29	29	
31	13½	Canad Pac	31	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	2	50	50	50	+ ¼
18½	5	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	Apr 29
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
176½	138	Case (J I)	1	66	66	66	
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	92½	92½	92½	—1
39½	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	107	38½	37⅞	38¼	+ ¼
117⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	M'y 3
47½	6½	Celotex	9	42	41½	42	+ ½
39¼	33	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	34	34	34	M'y 3
12⅝	7½	Cent Fdy	10	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
41¾	8	Cent R R N J	1	30	30	30	— ¾
24¾	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 1
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	12	11½	11½	
86⅜	62¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	67½	66½	66½	— ⅞
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	6	17½	17	17	— ⅜
60½	35½	Champ Pap&P (1a)	2	55	54¾	55	+ ¾
48	28	Checker Cab	1	28	28	28	M'y 4
68⅞	56⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	32	59¼	58¾	58¾	— ½
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	M'y 1
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	8	85	84	84	— ½
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	10½	10	10	— ¾
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	6	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
32	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
3¼		Chi M St P & P	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
13	11	Chi Pneu I	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¾
70½	58⅞	Chi Pneu pf (⅛g)	5	61¾	61	61¾	+ ¾
35⅜	21¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'y 4
8¾	1½	C R I P 6% pf	3	6⅞	6½	6½	— ½
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
27½	19¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	21	20	20	Apr 30
22⅛	17¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	18½	18½	18½	
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	109½	Chrysler (3½g)	66	116¼	114¾	114¾	— ¾
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	
10⅜	7	City Stores	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y 4
38½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	37¼	36¼	36¼	— ¾
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	4	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅝
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	86	86	86	M'y 3
170¼	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	162	161	162	+2⅜
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (⅜)	10	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	5	102½	102½	102½	M'y 4
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	11	57¾	56½	56¾	+1¼
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
20⅞	12½	Colum G&El (.20g)	59	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
108	93¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅜
39½	31⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	12	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Apr 30
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	116	116	116	+2
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	1	63½	62	62⅜	— ⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	106	105	105	—1
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	— ⅛
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	M'y 4
21¼	14⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	6	18⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
4½	2½	Com'wlth & Sou	62	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
75⅜	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	56	55½	55½	— ¾
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	6	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	3	40¼	40	40	— ¼
19¼	15	Congress Cig	3	15½	15	15	Apr 29
18⅞	12¼	Consol Cigar	3	13¼	13	13	M'y 4
13¼	8½	Con Coal	11	12½	11⅞	12½	
49⅞	37	Con Edis (1g)	57	40½	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
108	104	Con Edis pf (5)	2	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅜
5¾	3⅜	Con Film	1	3½	3½	3½	
18¾	13	Con Film pf	5	13⅝	13½	13½	M'y 4
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 3
17⅞	15	Con Oil (.80)	63	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil 85 pf (5)		104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅝	6¼	Con R R Cuba pf	3	7	7	7	
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	26	⅞	⅞	⅞	
37⅜	20⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	82	36⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
37¾	23	Cont Bak A	4	28	25½	25½	— ½
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
109¾	97⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	M'y 4
69½	50⅜

Business and Industry

Financial District Thinks SEC Uncertain of Own Objectives

Commerce and Finance

$42,500,000 Issue Of Southern Bell Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the issuance of $45,000,000 of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company 25-year 3¼ per cent debentures, due April 1, 1962, will be another step in the refunding program of the American Bell Telephone System which began late in 1935.

Of the total issue $42,500,000 will be offered to the public by a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and consisting of 48 underwriters. The price will be 96½, to yield 3.46 per cent to maturity. The remaining $2,500,000 of the debentures will be sold at 94½ to the trustee of pension funds established by the affiliated Bell companies.

The net proceeds from the sale of these debentures to the underwriters and to the pension funds, after deducting expenses, at approximately $42,394,000, will be applied by the company to retirement of its issue of $47,070,500 of 30-year first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due on Jan. 1, 1941, which the company intends to redeem on July 1, next, at 105 and accrued interest, requiring about $49,424,025. The company expects to borrow the balance of about $7,030,000 necessary for this retirement from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, its parent.

The list of underwriters and the amounts underwritten by each are as follows:

Name	Principal Amount Underwritten
Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	$7,500,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	3,750,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	3,000,000
Lee Higginson Corporation	1,500,000
First Boston Corporation	2,500,000
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc	2,500,000
Edward B. Smith & Co.	2,500,000
Almstead Brothers	200,000
Baker, Watts & Co	200,000
Charles D. Barney & Co.	500,000
Blyth & Co., Inc.	1,000,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc	1,000,000
Alex Brown & Sons	200,000
Cassatt & Co., Inc.	300,000
E. W. Clark & Co.	400,000
Clark, Dodge & Co	500,000
Coffin & Burr, Inc.	400,000
Courts & Co	250,000
R. L. Day & Co.	500,000
Dominick & Dominick	500,000
Equitable Securities Corporation	300,000
Estabrook & Co	500,000
Glore, Forgan & Co	500,000
Goldman Sachs & Co.	500,000
Graham, Parsons & Co.	300,000
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.	600,000
Hayden, Stone & Co.	500,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	500,000
J. J. B. Hilliard & Son	300,000
Hornblower & Weeks	500,000
W. E. Hutton & Co.	500,000
Jackson & Curtis	400,000
Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc.	250,000
Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.	1,000,000
W. L. Lyons & Co.	250,000
Mellon Securities Corporation	1,000,000
F. S. Moseley & Co.	500,000
Paine, Webber & Co.	400,000
R. W. Pressprich & Co.	500,000
Robinson-Humphrey Company	300,000
Salomon Brothers & Hutzler	500,000
Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.	500,000
Securities Compay of Milwaukee, Inc.	500,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	500,000
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	500,000
White, Weld & Co.	500,000
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.	300,000
Dean Witter & Co.	400,000

21 P. C. Rise Seen In Consumer Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It is estimated that consumer income will increase 21 per cent in the next six months, as compared with the like period a year ago, according to the Brookmire Income Map.

It is also estimated that the consumer income in this country for the next six months will be 39 per cent greater than the average of the same period of the last three years.

It appears that the income outlook continues to favor relatively active retail trade, despite the fact that rises in retail prices may be expected.

Jamaica's Trade In Year, $44,500,000

KINGSTON, Jamaica (Canadian Press)—Total value of Jamaica's trade in the year ended March 31, 1937, was just under $44,500,000, it was announced. Exports totaled $25,369,075 and imports were valued at $10,106,405.

Bananas represented more than half of the exports. The 18,762,794 bunches shipped out of the colony had a total value of $9,558,000. Sugar was in second place with 77,800 tons valued at $3,162,000, followed by rum, $973,225; oranges, $601,000, and grapefruit, $348,000.

Street Discerns Attrition Of Its Business by SEC

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Along with the general bearishness about the stock market which has developed in recent weeks, a certain gloomy foreboding seems to have come over that part of Wall Street which lives by providing the mechanics of the stock market itself. This part of the Street feels that its business is in process of being gradually whittled away by federal regulation, "and nothing can be done about it."

The immediate cause of this feeling has been, of course, the recent resumption of the Securities and Exchange Commission's intermittent pressure to curb, restrain, restrict, and eliminate one feature after another of Street operations. Mr. David Saperstein, head of the "Trading Division" of the SEC, recently made a speech in New York restating the now familiar Washington dislike for speculation.

At the behest of the SEC the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange recently announced new formal rules for the operation of specialists' books. A new limit on floor traders, restricting their "daylight trading," or transactions which are completed between the opening and closing gong of a single day's trading, has just been put in effect. The Commission is now considering a rule to prohibit partners of firms doing a stock brokerage business from doing any margin trading of their own. There is a general premonition among houses doing a business in commodity futures that the Administration would like, either through an extension of the SEC's power or that of the Commodities Exchange Commission, set up in 1936, to place sharp limits on the amount of brokers' funds which can be loaned to speculators in commodity futures.

The SEC Maw Unsated

It is pretty clear from Commissioner Douglas' remarks last fall at the Stock Exchange that the Commission has very little respect for customers' men. And, if it could be done, the Commission would probably take steps to break up the existing relations between investment bankers and corporations. The over-the-counter stock houses are coming more and more under the rule of the SEC, even though the recently adopted code of fair competition for over-the-counter dealers is presumably to take the form of self-regulation. Chairman Landis of the Commission recently indicated that corporations' request for secrecy in some of the accounting data now required to be regularly transmitted as the price of continued stock listing will not often be granted.

Each of these things, by itself, is of slight import. But taken in the aggregate, they tend to whittle away at the Street's customs, freedom and business. And they seem less like isolated instances of regulation and control than like parts of a settled policy of the Administration, capitalizing on the permanent political vulnerability of Wall Street, to whittle, pare and nibble away at the luxuriant and sometimes rank growth of financial practices which is the Street, until it is reduced to the simplicity and cleanness of a Model T Ford operating under glass in a museum.

This gloomy sentiment is enhanced by the reflection that the Securities and Exchange Commission has never for one moment ceased to expand the scope of its regulatory interest. Where its ambitions haxe exceeded the law, it has gone to Congress for more power, and the temper of Congress, which reflects in large part the sentiment of people who consider Wall Street an abhorrent maelstrom, vortex or sink-drain down which their hopes are periodically sucked, is to grant these powers with little or no question. Thus, for example, the original Securities and Exchange Act authorized the SEC to investigate unlisted trading. The SEC used this authorization to go ahead, and, after an investigation, obtain from Congress regulatory power over unlisted trading.

Does SEC Know Its Own Mind

Investment trusts are now slated for SEC control. Trial balloons and proposals emanating from the Commission in the last year or two indicate that there is scarcely any aspect of Street practice, from puts and calls to investment council firms which the Commission would not like to subject to its control. Bureaucracy, Street critics lament in paraphrase of Pope, is a monster of such hideous mien . . . we first endure, then pity, then embrace.

In the Street's opinion, all of this would not be so bad if the major plan, the ultimate goal, or the final pattern of the Commission's ideal could be understood. But officials and brokers complain privately that they cannot fathom what the Commission is driving at. For example, the Commission has published regularly for a long time the percentage of total trading on the New York Stock Exchange done by members themselves. But no one has yet succeeded, though many have tried, in finding out what the Commission considers a proper ratio between member trading and total trading.

In fact, it does not seem possible to ascertain the Commission's idea of what an exchange is for. Apparently the Commission feels that the purpose of an exchange is to provide a place for buying and selling by bona fide investors, but nobody knows just who they are. The Commission has never defined manipulation, despite the fact that a definition has been expected or predicted "in the next few weeks" for nearly two years; and the outcome of four important cases, those of Meehan, White, Weld, C. C. Wright, and W. E. Hutton—two of them already before the Commission for final judgment—depends on such a definition.

Commission Ideal vs. Practice

Moreover the Street feels that its somber outlook has still another cause—the alleged tendency of the Commission to be unsympathetic and to cavil. Brokers discussing the so-called segregation report of last June shrug their shoulders at the parade of two-dollar words which in the aggregate, they assert, give all the benefit of the doubt to regulation, and throw all the burden or proof upon existing practice. The reasoning by which floor-members' daylight trading is restricted on the basis of an alleged misinterpretation of statistics on overnight trading is considered an example of Commission use of any seemingly logical stick to beat the dog.

The attitude of the Street is that a mechanism or practice is acceptable if someone will pay for it and it is not an obvious detriment to a fair market. The attitude of the Commission is that every practice must justify itself by a positive contribution to the vague market ideal of the Commission. The difference between these two points of view is fundamental.

Lastly, the Street fears the abolition of all margin trading. There is little doubt here that if the Administration thought it could get away with such abolition politically, it would raise margin requirements to 100 per cent. Brokers' principal income is from the interest on traders' debit balances. These balances at present are around $1,000,000,000, scarcely increased from the bottom of the depression, and only one eighth the volume in the 1929 heyday. The interest spread is a little larger than it was, but office overhead is much larger, due to increased regulation.

One vivid hope remains, though seldom mentioned frankly. Few people in the Street believe that the day of bear markets is ended. And the furtive hope is that, in the next bear market, the Commission will have to take the blame which the Street used to have to take.

Wool Buying Dull; Unfilled Orders Keep Mills Busy

Weekly Wool Review

The Boston wool trade has "pulled over to the curb and parked," waiting the green traffic light of revived demand. But the mills, in the role of "traffic control officer," refuse to change the lights till the "congestion" of unfilled orders is alleviated to some extent.

Mills beckon with bids now and again for wools at prices substantially below what holders ask. Sellers accept an occasional order at some concessions to close out accounts and clear lofts for arrival of new wools, alert to the possibilities of the further price rise at Australian and London wool auctions.

Meantime new clip domestic wools are reaching the market and the influx of wools from overseas continues. The motorship Sawokla is due in Boston late this week from Australia with 17,000 bales of wool, one of the largest shipments to come in one lot for many weeks. Some fine Australian wools have been in demand around 75@77c. But best wools of this type, out of primary Australian markets, now cost $1.10 or so to land here.

In domestic wools, the pulled grades are wanted to some extent at fairly steady prices. The grade known as A supers are around $1.05 and double A as high as $1.17. Fine domestic delaines are not offered. Buyers wanting Ohio and Michigan bright medium wools appear to balk at paying more than 80c, clean, for graded three-eighths.

Mohair is firm with only a little business being done, largely by woolen mills to dress up their fabrics. At country points the spring clip is practically absorbed.

Crane Refunding Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Shareholders of Crane Co. approved a plan for refunding the company's 7 per cent preferred stock. C. B. Nolte, president, said whether the company would consummate the plan immediately depended largely on market conditions. The plan calls for retirement of the preferred at $110 and $5.25 a share of accumulated dividends through the issuance of a lower rated cumulative preferred.

Crude Oil Output Makes a New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Crude oil production in the United States last week had a daily average gross output of 3,497,450 barrels, a new high record, compared with 3,496,400 in the previous week, an increase of 1050, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

A decline of 8700 barrels in California and a gain of 6300 in Texas were the most important changes. Production was 254,450 barrels in excess of the calculation of 3,243,000 daily by the Bureau of Mines for April.

Canada Recovers Fifth Place Among World Trading Nations

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada regained fifth position among the trading nations of the world in 1936, it was announced here by Trade Minister Euler. With a total trade of $1,638,000,000, Canada fell in behind Great Britain, United States, Germany and France.

It was nothing new for Canada to stand fifth among the world nations, that position being occupied from 1926 to 1930 and in 1932. Canada dropped to seventh place in 1931, was eighth in 1933 and sixth in 1934 and 1935.

The feature of Canada regaining fifth position has been the increase of exports. In export trade in 1936, Canada stood fourth, ahead of France; but in total trade France went ahead of Canada.

The following is the order of the first 12 countries in total trade: Great Britain, United States, Germany, France, Canada, Japan, Belgium, Netherlands, India, South Africa, Australia and Argentine.

Canada's trade showed a greater recovery during 1936 than world trade generally. Canadian exports totaling $1,027,902,000 were 22.6 per cent higher than in 1935, while the total exports of 24 leading trading nations, including Canada, were $15,235,190,000, an increase of only 6 p. c.

Canadian imports totaled $635,191,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year, while the total imports of the 24 leading nations were $17,031,515,000, an increase of 10.2 per cent over 1935.

Despite the decline in prices in recent years Canada's total trade reached the highest level since 1930 but it was still $1,000,000,000 short of the record high level which the year 1920 produced and which was almost equaled in 1928.

Increases noted over 1935 were due chiefly to increases in the quantity of exports and imports and only to a small extent to increases in price levels. Thus Canada's total imports rose in value from $550,315,000 in 1935 to $635,191,000 in 1936. But revalued at 1935 prices the 1936 imports would have totaled $626,453,000.

Like imports, total exports increased both in volume and value. The rise was from $825,284,000 to $1,015,205,000 and based in 1935 values the latter figure would have been $967,110,000.

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

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UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1937.
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable June 1, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 17, 1937. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

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For the last 15 years has had unusual experience in export sales and promotional work in South America, Europe, and U. S. A. and offers fresh, productive ideas and new approaches necessary to securing satisfactory and lasting results.
Excellent education, married, good address, irreproachable character, forceful personality, organization ability, initiative and tact. Commands German and Spanish. Salary $6,000 p. yr.
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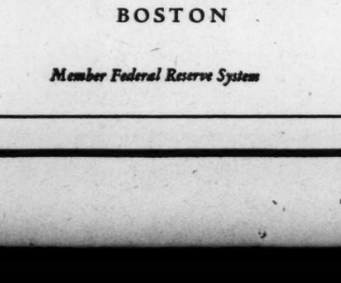

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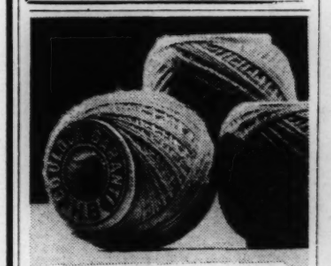

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This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$45,000,000
(of which $42,500,000 are publicly offered)

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company
Twenty-Five Year 3¼% Debentures

Dated April 1, 1937 *Due April 1, 1962*

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

Coupon Debentures in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Coupon Debentures and registered Debentures, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including April 1, 1941, 105%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1945, 104%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1949, 103%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1953, 102%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1957, 101%; and thereafter, 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY *Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, 99.99% of the stock of which is owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was incorporated in New York in 1879. The Company is engaged in the telephone business in Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. The properties of the Company consist mainly of telephone instruments and facilities for their interconnection, the latter consisting chiefly of central office switching equipment and connecting lines. The Company is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission and by state authorities in each of the states in which it operates, within their respective jurisdictions. The Federal Communications Commission is presently engaged in an investigation of American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1936*
Thirty Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1941	$47,070,500
Real Estate Mortgage Notes	5,000
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Fund (4% Demand Notes)	3,871,000
Advances from American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent (5% Demand Note)	8,000,000†
Capital Stock—par value $100 per share	124,999,000

*Excludes $14,030,000 mortgage bonds due January 1, 1937, funds for the payment of which were deposited with the Trustee on December 31, 1936, whereupon the mortgage was released.

†An additional advance of $2,000,000 was obtained on March 31, 1937, of which $700,000 had been repaid by April 28th.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds, exclusive of accrued interest, from the sale of the Debentures, after deducting the estimated expenses of the Company in connection with such sale, are expected to approximate $42,394,000 and are to be applied toward the retirement of the Company's presently outstanding issue of $47,070,500 of Thirty Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Bonds, due January 1, 1941, which the Company intends to redeem on July 1, 1937, at 105% of their principal amount ($49,424,025) and accrued interest. The Company expects to obtain the balance (approximately $7,030,000) of the requirements for such redemption, exclusive of accrued interest, from borrowings from American Telephone and Telegraph Company, its parent.*

EARNINGS *The following figures are taken from the Income Statements of the Company in the Offering Prospectus.*

Years Ended December 31	Operating Revenues	Total Income	Fixed Charges	Net Income
1934	$49,841,354.57	$10,288,269.34	$3,415,611.35	$6,872,657.99
1935	52,526,407.74	11,121,862.25	3,399,627.71	7,722,234.54
1936	57,290,776.50	12,762,189.09	3,362,172.46	9,400,016.63

DEBENTURES *The Twenty-Five Year 3¼% Debentures will be issued under an Indenture dated as of April 1, 1937, between the Company and Bankers Trust Company, New York, N. Y., Trustee. This issue of Debentures is not secured. It is limited to $45,000,000 but the Indenture does not restrict the amount of other securities or indebtedness, either secured or unsecured, which may be issued, incurred, assumed or guaranteed by the Company. Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for information as to certain covenants in the Indenture with respect to the creation of liens on, or sales of, property of the Company.*

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of $42,500,000 of these Debentures from the Company at 94½%, or a total of $40,162,500, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 96½%, or a total of $41,012,500, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $850,000. There is no firm commitment for the remaining $2,500,000 of Debentures but the Company is withholding such Debentures for sale, on or before July 1, 1937, only to the Trustee of Pension Funds established by affiliated companies, without underwriting discounts or commissions, at 94½%, or a total of $2,362,500, plus accrued interest.*

Price 96½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase $42,500,000 of these Debentures on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and by Mr. Edward D. Smith, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about May 11, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Debentures for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in certain agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

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LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION *THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION*

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Dated May 5, 1937

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. and Corporate Bonds Strong—Curb Stocks Steady to Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sellers' Market Develops in Farm Equipment Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spurred by requirements for planting and harvesting larger acreages this year, as higher crop prices seem assured, domestic sales of farm equipment for 1937 have been set conservatively at 25 per cent more than in 1936, which would pass the total of 1929 and even the peak of 1920, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Unfilled needs for farm equipment, continues the report, which accumulated from 1930 to 1935, now are being satisfied at an astonishing rate. Manufacturers are from one to four months behind on deliveries, despite operations during the first quarter up to 50 per cent more than a year ago, which brought most plants to capacity.

Purchasing Power Rises

"Even though gross farm income for 1936 fell short of that of 1929," says the service, "farmers' purchasing power actually was at a 13-year high, due to the scaling down of debts and fixed charges. To effect further reduction in operating expenditures, power equipment is being more generally adopted. This is attested by the statistics compiled by Farm Implement News, which gave a total of 1,382,872 tractors on farms, as of April 1, 1937. This compared with its enumeration of 1,248,337 on April 1, 1936, and contrasted with the 920,378 counted by the Bureau of Census in 1930.

"Weather uncertainties, always an ominous factor in the calculations of this industry, may change quickly present excellent soil conditions. Although there was a moderate price mark-up at the beginning of the year and another one will be made on goods billed after July 1, manufacturers have not been benefited. Both of these increases will be absorbed by the uptrend in raw material costs and the higher wages paid to workmen.

"Orders for farm tractors, implements, tools, and equipment have flowed into manufacturers in such a rapidly-broadening wave since the first of the year that all precedents have been passed in many instances. Increases of 40 up to 200 per cent over the orders booked in the first quarter of 1936 were general, with many items going beyond that figure.

Deliveries Far Behind

"The influx of orders for harrows, drills, discs, wagon boxes, farm trucks, and early commitments for hay tools have taxed factory capacity. Few are holding inventories, as requirements were underestimated last year.

"Most manufacturers will not accept orders, unless delivery dates are set ahead from four to six months, even though production schedules are from 15 to 50 per cent higher than a year ago. Inability to obtain prompt shipments of steel from mills has curtailed operations at many plants, with no relief apparent in the near future.

"With many factories now from one to three months behind their shipping dates, delivery difficulties are expected to grow more aggravated before the peak of the summer season," concluded the report.

Power Production Shows Further Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported production of electricity in the United States for the week ended May 1 was 2,193,779,000 kilowatt hours. This was an increase of .3 of 1 per cent over the previous week's figure of 2,188,124,000 kilowatt hours and an increase of 13.5 per cent over production of 1,932,797,000 kilowatt hours in the same period a year ago.

The institute reports the following per cent increases in major geographic regions of the country: New England, 14.5; Middle Atlantic, 14.5; Central Industrial, 15.9; West Central, 8.7; Southern States, 16.0; Rocky Mountain, 28.4; Pacific Coast, 4.3.

Arizona Copper Miners Get 6th Raise Since September

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—More than 10,000 Arizona copper miners and smelter workers had notice of a 5 per cent wage increase, the sixth raise since last September in their next pay envelopes.

Major producers predicted the increase would add $650,000 to the annual pay roll. Wages by agreement rise with copper prices. The increase in eight months amounts to 30 per cent.

Meat Consumption Gains Sharply in Recent Weeks

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat consumption in the United States has increased sharply in recent weeks, according to a statement issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Aggregate meat consumption in March was 22 per cent greater than in February, 13 per cent greater than in March a year ago and 10 per cent greater than the 1929-33 average for the month, the Institute said.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	13.10	13.12	13.05	13.12	+.12
July	13.19	13.19	13.09	13.16	+.10
Oct.	12.92	12.94	12.87	12.93	+.09
Dec.	12.92	12.92	12.83	12.90	+.09
Jan.	12.96	12.96	12.89	12.93	+.10

Spots 13.65, up 10 points.
Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	7.21	7.22	7.21	7.22	+.06
July	7.24	7.27	7.24	7.26	+.06
Oct	7.16	7.19	7.16	7.18	+.05
Jan.	7.11	7.14	7.11	7.14	+.05

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY Jul No. 3	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	
World Sept. 37 No. 4					—.01
	1.21½	1.22	1.21	1.21	+ ½
World March 38 No. 4					
	1.29½	1.30	1.29½	1.29½	+.01

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s 43-45	105.17	105.16	105.17
11 4s 44-54	110.16	110.10	110.16
1 3¾s 46-56	108.18	108.16	108.16
11 3¼s 43-47	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 3¼s 44-46	105.15	105.15	105.15
5 3¼s 46-49	103.27	103.27	103.27
33 3¼s 49-52	103.29	103.25	103.29
21 3s 51-55	102.19	102.16	102.17
63 2¾s 56-60	100.27	100.24	100.27
1 2¾s 55-60 reg	100.22	100.22	100.22
20 2¾s 45-47	101.25	101.25	101.25
31 2¾s 48-51	100.10	100.9	100.9
14 2½s 51-54	99.27	99.24	99.24
70 2½s 49-53	97.24	97.22	97.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47	102.10	102.10	102.10
3 3s 49	102	101.28	101.28
2 3¼s 64	102.20	102.12	102.20

Home Owners' Loan

11 3s A52	101.17	101.14	101.17
66 2¾s 49	100	99.28	99.30
16 2¼s 42-44	99.18	99.16	99.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Alleghany 5s '44	99	98⅝	98⅝
17 Alleghany 5s '49	93	92½	92⅝
36 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63½	63	63
5 Am & ForP5s 2030	98	98	98
11 AmGGChem 5½s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Am T & T 3½s '43	113¼	113	113
15 Am T & T 3½s '61	97⅝	97¼	97¼
24 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105½	105½	105½
24 Anacond Cop 4½s '50	97⅞	97½	97⅝
9 Anac C Nitra dth '67	36½	36⅛	36⅛
7 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96½	96½
37 Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	96¾	97¼
2 Armstrong C 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
4 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅝	109
3 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	104¼	104¼	104¼
28 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¼	102	102¼
14 A C L cit 4s '52	94	93¾	94
7 A C Line 4½s '64	92¾	92½	92¾
5 A C Line 5s '45	104	104	104
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	53	53	53
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	45	45	45
13 B & O rfg 6s '95	98½	98½	98½
6 B & O 1st 5s '48	114½	114⅜	114⅜
3 B & O rfg 5s '95	87⅝	87½	87⅝
19 B & O 4½s '60	77	76¾	76¾
17 B & O 5s S W '50	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1 Bell Tel Pa 5s '60 C	104⅛	104	104
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	123¾	123¾	123¾
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¼	103	103¼
4 Boston & Me 5s '67	94¾	94½	94⅞
3 Bost & Me 4½s '61 JJ	84¾	84⅜	84⅝
2 Boston & Me 5s '55	80	80	80
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	85½	85½	85½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	90	90	90
48 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Bkly Un El 5s '50	95	94	94¼
24 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105	105	105
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	113⅜	112⅝	112⅝
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	106	106	106
26 Camag Rub 7s '42 ct	105	105	105
2 Can Sou 5s '62	27¼	27	
5 Can NatRy 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111¼	111	111
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111¾	111⅞	111⅞
2 Can Nat 4½s '60 Oct	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜
13 Col F & I 5s 70	123½	123½	123½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	81	81	81
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
12 Com'l Test 3¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Com'l Tr 3½s 51	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Con Coal Del 5s 60	101½	101¼	101¼
13 Con Edis 3½s 56	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
20 Con Oil 3½s 51	103¼	103	103
8 Consum Pow 3½s 70	101½	101	101
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	101	100⅞	100⅞
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	103	102¾	103
4 Can Pac 5s '54	98	98	98
18 Can Pac 4½s '60	109	109	109
14 Can Pac 4s perp	101½	101½	101½
6 Caro C&O 6s '52	94½	94	94
10 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20¼	20¼	20¼
14 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	19¾	20	20¼
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	101¾	101¼	101¼
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	103	103	103
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	99	98¾	99
76 Cen R R N J 5s '87	107½	107½	107½
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	70⅛	70	70
2 ChampionP&P4¼s '50	87	87	87
32 Chesap Corp 5s '47	105½	105½	105½
21 Ches Corp 5s '44	133⅜	133	133
15 C & O 3½s '96 D	117½	116⅞	116⅞
13 C&O 4½s '92	96½	96¼	96⅜
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	117⅜	117	117⅜
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	56¼	56¼	56¼
12 Chi & Ill 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	40	39½	39½
10 CM&StP 4½s 89E	46	45⅞	45¾
75 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	65½	65⅛	65⅛
70 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	31¼	30¾	30¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10¼	10	10
1 Chi&NW gm '87	31	31	31
50 Chi R Isl 4s '90 cv	45	45	45
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20	19⅝	19⅝
17 Chi & NW4½s 2037C	29¾	29¼	29¼
16 CRI P 4½s '52A ct	29½	29⅛	29⅛
80 CRI & P 4½s '60	19	18½	18½
4 CRI & P 4s '88	13	12¾	12¾
80 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	38	38	38
13 CRI & P rfg 4s '34ct	20¾	20⅛	20⅛
31 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	18½	18	18⅛
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106½	106⅛	106½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¾	108¾	108¾
59 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105	105	105
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	103⅜	102¾	103⅜
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	101¼	101	101
4 Childs Co 5s 43	104	103⅞	104
11 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	90¼	90	90
1 Cin Un Term 5s 57 C	100¼	100	100¼
9 Clev & StL 5s 63d	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 CCC&StL 4½s 77	105½	105½	105½
4 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	95¾	95¼	95¼
1 CCC&StL 6s 41C	99	99	99
12 CCC&SL 4s 91 CWM	98½	98½	98½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	94	94	94
11 Clev Un Term 5s 73	111½	111½	111½
20 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	106	105⅞	106
1 Col P&I 5s 43	102	101⅝	102
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	105	105	105
9 Crown Cork 4s '50	99	99	99
5 Crown Will 6s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cuba RR 5½s '42	103⅜	103½	103½
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	50	50	50
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	104	104	104
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	91	90¾	91
2 D & RG 4½s '36	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 D & RG 4s '36	31½	31¼	31½
1 D & RG West 5s '55	29½	29½	29½
10 D & RG W 5s '55 Asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Det Ed 5s '52	17¼	17⅛	17¼
12 Det Ed 3½s '66	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	103½	103½	103½
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	55	55	55
17 El Auto Lite 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
22 Erie rfg 5s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	81⅜	81	81
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	81	80½	81
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Erie cv 4s '53A	83	83	83
12 Fairbks Mrse 4s '56	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1 Fed L&T 5s '42 st	101	101	101
56 Fla E Cst 5s '74	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	15	14¾	14¾
9 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Gen MotAccept3¼s '51	102¼	101⅞	102¼
23 Goodrich 4½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
18 Goodrich 6s '45	100	99⅝	99⅝
19 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105⅜	105	105⅜
6 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	104½	104⅜	104⅜
26 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100	100	100
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
15 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	104	103½	104
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
58 Gt Nor 4s '46G	110½	110½	110½
11 Gt Nor 4s '46H	133¾	132¼	132½
11 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	108⅜	108¼	108¼
13 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93⅝	93¼	93½
1 Gulf St Utl 4s '66	97	96½	97
3 Ingram Walker4¼s '45	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Hor & Ch 1st mtg '44	105	104¾	104¾
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	91	90¾	91
11 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47	46¾	47
30 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	74¼	74	74⅛
2 Ill Cent 4s '66	31	30¼	31
11 Ill Cen 4½s '55	75¼	75¼	75¼
7 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	86⅜	83¾	83¾
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	77	77	77
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	76¼	76	76¼
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28½	28½	28½
7 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	74	74	74
4 Interlake Iron 4s '47	73	73	73
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	101½	101	101
110 Int Hydro El 6s 44	38	38	38
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	79¾	76¾	78½
1 Int Paper 5s 55	82½	82½	82½
7 Int Paper 5s 47	98	98	98
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	101	100⅞	101
84 Int T&T cv 4½s 39	95¾	95	95¾
13 Int T&T 4½s 52	83	82½	83
9 Int T&T 5s 55	66¾	66	66½
7 Jones&LaughSt4¼61	70	69½	69¾
11 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	102¼	101⅞	102¼
5 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	56½	56½	56½
3 K C South 5s 50	53	53	53
5 K C South 3s 50	91½	91½	91½
1 K C Term 4s 60	88⅞	88½	88⅞
21 Lac Gas 5½s 53	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60	59¼	59	59
12 Lautaro Nit 6s 54	57½	57½	57½
5 Lauprato Nit 6s 54 ct	38	37¼	37¾
10 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	38	38	38
2 Leh C&C 4½s 54A	100½	100½	100½
2 Leh Val Coal 6s 38	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
7 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	99	99½	99½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	63	63	63
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	57½	57	57
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	73	73	73
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 Leh Val HTerm5s '54	61½	61	61
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 Loews 3½s '46	119	119	119
28 Long Isl unif 4s '49	98⅝	98½	98½
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	127½	127¼	127½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94½	94½	94½
10 Louis & N 4s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	99	99	99
9 Maine Cen 4½s '60	92	92	92
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81	80⅝	80⅝
4 Man So Lines 4s '39	35½	35½	35½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 McCrory Strs 5s '51	100	100	100
20 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Mil El Ry &L 5s 61B	104½	104½	104½
2 Mil Sparts & NW 4s '47	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
38 Minn St L 4s '49	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 MSP&SSMarie26s '46	6	6	6
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	20	20	20
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	19	19	19
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	85½	85	85
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	24½	27⅞	24½
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
	79	78	78

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
12 Mo Pac 5½s '49	16	15¾	15⅞
25 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	43⅞	43¼	43½
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	43¾	43½	43½
11 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	20⅜	20	20⅛
8 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	43¾	43¾	43¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	43½	43½	43½
8 Mon WPaPubSv4½s60	102⅞	101⅞	102⅛
31 Mont Pow3¾s '66	103¾	102¾	102¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	94	93⅞	94
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	98½	98½	98½
9 Mor&Essex3½s2000	90	90	90
2 Namm & Son 6s 43	88¾	88¼	88¼
21 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	101	101	101
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	103¾	103⅜	103¾
22 Natl Steel 4s 65	104	104	104
6 New Eng T&T5s52	104½	104¼	104½
13 N Orl Term 4s 53	121	120¼	121
9 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	93⅜	93	93
3 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	55	54¾	54¾
293 NYC cv 6s 44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	118	115½	115⅝
26 NYC 4½s 2013	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
14 NYC cn 4s 98	90	89⅞	89⅞
440 NYC 3½s '52 wi	97⅝	96⅝	96¾
10 NYC 3¾s '46	107¾	107¼	107⅜
214 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 NYC&HR 3½s '97	90	89½	89½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	96⅞	96	96⅜
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	91	90¾	91
22 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	90	90	90
6 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	100½	100	100
26 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	99½	99½	99½
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '60	88⅝	88¼	88¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104	103⅝	104
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100	99¾	100
9 NY Lack&W 4s '73	100	99¾	99¾
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	98	98	98
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	48¾	48	48
9 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	29	29	29
1 NYO&W gen 4s '55	29⅝	29	29⅝
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	21	21	21
1 NY Steam 6s '47	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Steam 6s '47	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 NY Steam 5s '56	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 NY Steam 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 NY W&Bst 4½s '46	15¾	15¼	15¼
12 Niag Falls P 3⅛s'66	102⅛	102	102⅛
1 Niag Sh 5½s '50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
15 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	80	80	80
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝
9 Norf Sou 5s '61A	29¼	29¼	29¼
6 Norf & W 4s '96	116	115½	115⅝
6 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
23 Nor Pac 4s 2047	111⅞	111⅜	111½
16 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	102¾	102¼	102¾
16 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	103	102¾	103
50 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	98	98
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Nor Pac rfg 4s '55	74¼	74⅛	74⅜
28 So Pac 3¾s '46	23¼	23¼	23¼
15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	103	103	103
3 So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	97¾	97	97
4 South Ry 6½s '56	101¾	101¾	101⅞
8 South Ry gen 6s '56	102	102	102
22 South Ry gen 5s '94	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	107	106½	106¾
10 South Ry 4s M & O '38	78⅞	78½	78⅞
5 S W Gas & El 4s '60	94	94	94
5 Staley Mfg 4s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Swift & Co 2¾s '50	96⅝	96½	96½
30 Symingt Gould '56 xw	106½	106½	106½
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	113¾	112	113¼
71 Tex Corp 3½s '51	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
4 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	102	102	102
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	118¼	118½	118½
16 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	104	104	104
33 Third Ave aj 5s '60	103½	103½	103½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	32½	32	32
7 Tidewat Asso O 3½s'52	61	60⅛	60⅛
1 Un El L&P 5s 57	98⅝	98½	98⅝
1 Un El Chic 5s '45	107	107	107
15 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	19	19	19
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Un Pac 3½s'70	111¼	111	111½
14 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	95	94¾	95
5 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	104¾	104½	104½
5 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	94½	94⅛	94½
18 Unit Drug 5s'53	106½	106¼	106½
1 N NJRR&Can 4s'44	98¾	98½	98½
1 Un Rys StL 4s'34	111	111	111
30 U S Rub 5s'47	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	107	106½	106½
13 Utah P&L 5s'44	99⅛	98¾	99
11 Util P&L 5½s'57	52	51½	52
44 Util P&L 5s'59	52½	51½	51½
18 Vertient Sug 7s'42 ct	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛
9 Va El&Pow 5s'56	107½	107	107
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107¼	103½	103¼
5 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	39¾	39⅜	39⅞
3 Wabash 1st 5s'39	94¼	94	94¼
4 Wabash 1st 5s'39	82¼	82	82¼
2 Wab 3½s 2d 5s'41	62¼	62¼	62¼
23 Walwrth 4s '55	80	79¼	80
4 Warner Bros 6s '39	94½	94½	94½
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	67½	67½	67½
2 West Md 3½s '77A	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
19 West Md 4s '52	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	35½	35½	35½
6 West Pac 5s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8 Western Un 5s '51	102½	102⅜	102⅜
5 Western Un 4½s'50	102	102	102
26 Western Un 5s '60	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
10 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	92	92	92
3 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	99¾	99¼	99½
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	33	33	33
2 Wis Cen 4s 'S&D '36	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Wis Cen 4s 'S&D '36 ct	20½	20½	20½
10 Youngst S&T 4s '61	19	19	19
	101¼	101	101¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
4 Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½	100½
13 Argentine 4½s '71	98¾	98¼	98⅛
4 Argentine 6s '57 A	101 11-32	....	....
4 Arg 6s '59 Jun	1006-32	....	....
4 Arg 6s '59 Oct	100 9-32	....	....
8 Arg 6s 1960 May	101 21-32	....	....
12 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	103	102	102
1 Arg 6s 1961 Jan	101 9-32	....	....
24 Arg 6s 1961 May	100 26-32	....	....
1 Arg 5½s '62	102 3-32	102 1-32	....
2 Australia 5s '55	100⅞	100 26-32	....
2 Belgium 7s '55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Belgium 6s '55	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Berlin City 6½s'50	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Berlin City 6s '58	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Brazil 8s '41	49½	49½	49½
2 Brazil 6½s '26-57	49½	48⅝	49½
15 Brazil 6½s '27-57	38½	38	38¼
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	38⅜	38	38⅜
1 Breda Ernes 7s '54	39¾	39½	39¾
1 Brisbane 5s '58	72	72	72
8 B

Study Finds Average Salary Of Executives in U. S. Just

This is the second of three articles summarizing the developments leading up to the publication of corporate salaries and evaluating this vexed problem in industry which is given timeliness by present review in Congress.

By John Calhoun Baker

Associate Director of Research, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From past court records one might have expected many sensational disclosures in salary figures. The contrary was true—the courts had disclosed, as is customary, the extreme, abnormal and exceptional situations. Careful study reveals clearly the unsensational nature of average executive compensation. An examination of the records of 100 industrial companies indicates that the average payment of executives was around 6.5 per cent of earnings (1) in 1929; and for the period 1928-1932 when the depression deficits were included, the percentage of earnings going to executives rose to 10.8 per cent. For leading retail companies these same ratios were somewhat higher; 7.7 per cent of earnings and 0.5 per cent of sales in 1929, and for the 1928-1934 period 11.1 per cent of earnings and 0.6 per cent of sales.

In actual dollar figures the average (median) total compensation figure for highest paid executives of industrial companies in 1929 was $55,000 and for highest paid executives of merchandising companies, $64,000. And the over-all average for the entire group of executives for industrial companies was $22,000 and for merchandising companies $29,000. Table 1 shows the median total compensation in 1929 for the three highest paid men among 149 industrial companies and in the merchandising, steel and investment fields, and 1929 was the year when salaries were at a peak.

Few Get Exorbitant Pay

Surely there is little in these averages that reflects reprehensible policies or practices. But to look at this from the darkest angle, what of the men—minorities of course—getting hundreds of thousands annually in bonus and salary? While 29 per cent of industrial companies, out of the sample group of 100, paid one or more executives over $100,000 in total compensation in 1929, nevertheless only 9 per cent of the total number of executives in this sample, or 80 men, received this amount or over; and in 1932, 15 per cent of the companies paid one or more executives $100,000 or over and only 2 per cent (20 officers) of the total number of executives received this amount or over. In 1929 more than a third of all the executives got less than $15,000. In 1934 out of the total number of executives in the industrial group of companies studied, less than 7 per cent received salaries over $100,000.

While a substantial number of executives receive $100,000 or over it is interesting to see how much of it they really keep for personal use. National and state taxes take their share in a surprising manner. Many of the men in the group receiving $100,000 or over pay taxes in New York State in addition to their federal taxes. Even a glance at the following computations, which are based on the assumption of no other income, for executives in New York State indicates the amazing significance of these tax payments to the individual men in the $100,000 and $200,000 brackets in 1936.

Salary	$100,000*		$200,000*
Fed tax	$32,469	$95,344	
NY St tx	6,575	13,575	
Emrg NY state tx	975	40,019	1,975	110,894
Net sal'y		$59,981		$89,106

Standard for Salaries

One test of what comprises too high a salary or excessive compensation, most persons would agree, is receiving much above the competitive normal for a similar position in the same field. The disclosure of executive compensation figures makes possible for the first time the setting up of such a standard. Of course, in addition to this yardstick everyone has his own idea, possibly quite subjective, as to what a fair or at least necessary salary is. Almost all admit that a salary of $1,000,000 annually is of very doubtful social desirability. Senators Costigan and Gore believe $75,000 is the limit which executives should receive. Numerous individuals contend it is from $40,000 to $50,000; others, $100,000; still others argue that a successful executive cannot be paid too much.

In view of present taxes and surtaxes great exception might not be taken by protagonists of adequate salaries to the payment of $200,000 to the presidents of the largest and most successful corporations. Much also depends on expense arrangements, retiring allowances, pensions and similar arrangements. It is questionable if any definite limit can be designated as to what is a "high" or "low" salary. Any salary, however, whether high or low, must be justified today, and its justification will be increasingly scrutinized as judgments on successful or unsuccessful operations are passed.

In every depression the question of executive employment and salaries comes to the fore with emphasis, but no certain knowledge, as to what happens to such jobs and what to compensation, was available. As to permanency of employment, executives appear to be fortunate, because the number holding positions declined less than 5 per cent from 1929 to 1932. The question of reduction in pay is even more important. Is it reduced drastically or does it continue at a high prosperity level? On this point the record is unmistakable. Executives do receive substantial reductions in salary. From 1929 to 1932, approximately an 80 per cent decline occurred in average bonus payments in industrial companies and a 10 per cent fall in cash payments, making a total reduction of 40 per cent on the average in executive compensation from the top to the bottom of a business cycle. Almost all companies reduced compensation somewhat although great variations in policy prevailed. For retail companies the reductions were smaller, amounting on the average to around 17 per cent.

Revelations Not Shocking

Laws are generally passed for minorities and the law concerning the publication of salaries is no exception to this rule. A careful study of salary data reveals that the number of companies in which officers were taking an inordinate share of income, either in a relative or absolute amount, is small. In certain cases there have been abuses; no attempt has been made in this article to play them up. Also compensation paid was not always consistent and fair; some executives, so far as results were concerned, may have been paid too much, some too little. Adjustments also may lag behind real achievement or failure.

Many of the abuses, arising in bonus plans have come from ignorance and misunderstanding of their use, their purpose, and what the actual working out of any plan would be. Little aid from theorists has been available in this field; and what was available was generally favorable to the plans. Certainly the lack of frankness about bonus plans as well as the payments under these plans led to much public suspicion and misunderstanding and on this count the plans were exceedingly unwise.

All of this suggests the necessity for great toleration and understanding in judging this question. Certainly the records as examined over a period of years does not indiscriminately condemn all or nearly all salary payments or compensation provisions.

The Value of the Disclosures

Evidences of great guilt among large numbers of corporation officers have not been revealed. The remaining cause therefore for the disclosure or continued disclosure of executive compensation data may lie not alone in abuses revealed, but rather in the value of the material disclosed as contrasted with its possibility of abuse.

The publication of salary information not only permits a careful study of executive compensation but current disclosure is bringing about certain worthwhile changes. It also aids officers at annual corporation meetings. Consider the president of a company going to an annual meeting where the question of "How much do you receive?" was bound to arise. In past years he was forced by tradition to evade this question as few of them cared to do. Now not only is this out in the open, but in addition he can submit figures comparing total executive payments in his company with those of other companies, indicate the fraction it is of earnings and sales and in addition compare salary reductions or increases to dividend reductions or increases. In this lies real information for stockholders and an adequate defense for most officers.

Value of Disclosures

Information concerning executive compensation permits stockholders large and small to consider the operating results of their corporations in the light of executive salaries. This may even increase their active and personal interest in their companies. For some years many have complained of the inability of even large stockholders to bring about changes in executive personnel even when badly needed. This condition should not be so prevalent in the future, because it will be far easier to weigh roughly the cost of and returns from management. In other words, this is real insurance against the constant menace of executive slothfulness.

Because of public knowledge of their salaries, executives may devote more attention to their official responsibilities in the future. Any constructive device, provision, or requirement tending to improve management may well be supported because of the crying need for able foresighted business leadership in this country.

When the payments and policies of only a few corporations, as for example railroad or public utilities or a few industrials, were revealed, these companies were in an unfair situation; this is now changed by the publication of all data. Over a period of years, economists and executives should work out theories and interpretations in this field which should be of great general benefit. Without disclosure of these data on a general plan, this could not possibly have occurred.

Directors, however, should not be complacent about present methods or amounts of executive compensation in all individual companies. A minimum amount of probing will quickly suggest where corrections should be made in order to improve relations both between executives and stockholders and executives and the public. On the asset side of the balance sheet for disclosure appear many constructive items, but do they balance or more than offset the liabilities?

(1) Earnings as defined for this study consist of net income after all charges, including federal taxes and depreciation, but prior to executive compensation and interest expense.

*These figures include $2500 deduction for married persons.

[To be continued]

New Lumber Orders Rise In Week; Shipments Lower

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers Association said that new lumber orders for the week ended April 24 gained over the previous week but were slightly below the weekly average of March.

During the week ended April 24, 534 mills produced 259,650,000 feet, shippd '64,855,000 and booked orders for 257,735,000. During the preceding week, 570 mills produced 259,638,000, shipped 279,873,000 and booked orders of 251,174,000.

Brazilian Bond Payment

NEW YORK—City Bank Farmers Trust Company, as special agent for the City of Sao Paulo (United States of Brazil) external 30-year 8 per cent secured sinking fund gold bonds of 1922, due March 1, 1952, announces that in accordance with provisions of the Presidential Decree of Feb. 5, 1934, funds have been received for payment of the May 1, 1937 coupons of these bonds at 32½ per cent of the dollar face value, or at the rate of $13 per $40 coupon and $6.50 per $20 coupon.

Phonograph Plays 'Ribbon Record'

Reel of cellophane replaces disks in ozaphane duotrac, new English invention—Many radio problems await international technical consulting committee in Bucharest.

News in Radio

Keystone

A Diskless Phonograph

The New English Ozaphane Duo-Trac Phonograph Uses Cellophane Ribbon Instead of Records. It Employs the Photo-electric Principles of Sound Film Recordings

Employing the photo-electric principles of sound film recordings a new English "phonograph," the Ozaphane-Duo-Trac has been introduced in London. It plays reels of cellophane ribbon, up to an hour at a stretch.

On the cellophane ribbon, which this challenger to the disk machine uses, is impressed two sound tracks similar to a regular film track. The ribbon is three sixteenths of an inch, or four millimeters, wide.

The instrument is also a radio set covering three tuning bands. Under its lid are pins to take a full and empty reel, the ribbon containing the sound track is fed over rollers past a photo-electric cell and the set is switched on. The reel plays for 30 minutes and automatically changes over to the second track playing 30 minutes more.

Though the quality of the music is good, at present it is not quite up to that of a first-class phonograph for music. Speech, however, seems to be excellent. The recording method is very similar to that used in making the sound track on film. Lacking in the cellophane ribbon are needle scratch and wear. The reels also have the advantages of compactness and ease of storage.

* * *

"Hams" at Bucharest

Bearing papers of important researches with them, James J. Lamb, West Hartford, Conn., technical editor of "QST," amateur radio magazine, and John D. Stadler, Montreal, Canada, an official of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, are now on the high seas bound for the International Technical Consulting Committee meeting at Bucharest, Roumania, beginning May 18.

The meeting, known as the C. C. I. R. conference, is one of a series of interim technical conferences held in the five-year intervals between the great international telecommunications conferences at which the international treaty regulations are revised. The C. C. I. R. meeting considers and collects information and researches on technical communications problems.

Mr. Lamb, who is representing the International Amateur Radio Union, the international body of the "hams," will present papers on four of the numerous questions to be discussed at Bucharest. Question 1 deals with receiver selectivity and amateur contribution to this subject will present, among other things, the selectivity curves of some modern amateur receivers. The fact that amateurs are forced by their overcrowded bands and weaker signals to employ receivers needing a higher degree of selectivity than others, will be pointed out in this paper.

Question 7, dealing with the transmission characteristics of ultra-high frequencies, will be given by Mr. Lamb and will present the researches of the last three years by Ross Hull, associate editor of "QST," who has been recording the characteristics of ultra-short wave frequencies over a path between Hartford, Conn., and Boston, and correlating it with weather phenomena. This will be the first time Mr. Hull's work has been reported abroad.

Another paper will be given on Question 11 treating the use of single side bands in the higher frequencies to reduce fading, to increase communication efficiency and of working methods.

The fourth I. A. R. U. contribution and one close to Mr. Lamb's own interest, is on Question 16 dealing with the reduction at the receiving location of interference caused by electrical installations, or "man-made noise." In this discussion Mr. Lamb will present the results of his work on the "silencer" circuit.

* * *

Radio Telephones

Personal radio communication for everyone has been viewed as a distinct possibility by Harry R. Daniel, Department of Commerce executive. In a radio speech recently Mr. Daniel predicted that before long it may be possible for a husband, for instance, while riding in his automobile, to talk with his wife at home, or with another telephone connection anywhere. A farmer off in the fields working may be able to communicate with his wife about a broken machine, while she can turn to her own telephone and relay the repair message.

"Still more amazing," Mr. Daniel said, "is the possibility of small portable radio telephones and receiving sets of vest pocket size.

"Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy," he said, "has recently said that within a few years radio telephones may be developed to the point where everyone can have a radio telephone number."

Queensland Court Regulates Hours, Wages and Conditions

(Continued From Page 1)

the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in addition to the powers conferred by the act. The main powers of the court are:

1. To regulate the conditions of any calling or callings by an award, upon reference by an industrial union or employer, or any 20 employees in any calling, or by the Minister for Labor, or of its own motion.

2. To hold an inquiry into or relating to any industrial matter on the application of any person interested or of its own motion, or by direction of the Minister, and report the result of such inquiry to the Minister.

3. To codify into one award, separate awards affecting different classifications of employees in one industry at the direction of the Minister, or on the application of an industrial union, or an employer.

4. To define and declare the relative rights and mutual duties of employers and employees according to what in the opinion of the court should be the standard of fair dealing between an average good employer and a competent and honest employee.

Equal Pay for Work

In carrying out the foregoing, the court has power to fix the quantum of work or service to be done and the lowest prices for their work or rates of wages payable to employees other than aged or infirm workers. It is provided that the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work or producing the same return of profit to their employer.

The court is also entitled to consider the prosperity of the calling and the value of an employee's labor to his employer in addition to the standard of living, but in no case must a rate of wages be paid which is lower than the minimum wage declared by the court. The court fixes the hours and the times to be worked in order to entitle the employees to the prices or wages so fixed.

The lowest rates for overtime and holidays and other special work, including allowances as compensation for overtime, holidays and other special work, are fixed by the court, which also has the power to fix the proportionate number of women to men, of young workers to adult workers, and of apprentices and improvers to journeymen in any calling.

An award may be rescinded or varied by the court, or it may be made retrospective as the court may consider right, fair and honest, or as may be consented to by the parties.

Must Pay Living Wage

From time to time the court makes declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the minimum rates of wages to be paid to persons of either sex, and as to standard hours.

It is provided, however, that the minimum wage of an adult shall not be less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health and strength and competence, and his wife, and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among the employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that in fixing such minimum wage the earnings of the children or wife shall not be taken into account.

In regard to female labor, it is laid down that the minimum wage of an adult female shall not be less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties, and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed.

Preference for Union Workers

It is insisted upon that all workers engaged in a particular industry should belong to the relevant union and statutory preference in employment is granted to members of such unions.

The unions to enjoy the protection of the court and to have the benefit of the operation of its machinery, must be registered, and the Industrial Registrar must satisfy himself that the rules of the applicant union and their administration provide reasonable facilities for the admission of new members, and do not impose unreasonable conditions upon the continuance of their membership, and are not in any other way tyrannical and oppressive.

The arbitration system has worked wonders in reducing the number of serious disputes to a minimum. This is sometimes denied and the official statistics quoted as proof of the denial. Each reference to the court for arbitration is called a dispute within the meaning of the Act, and these are recorded in statistics as disputes, although nothing in the nature of open conflict or a strike has taken place.

Vote Taken Before Strike

The right to strike is not altogether ruled out. The law is that industrial unions registered with the court must, before taking direct action, take a ballot of all members on the question in a manner defined in the Act, and must notify the Industrial Registrar of the result of the ballot.

If the ballot favors a strike, the court may order a compulsory conference between employees and employers affected. If the conference is abortive, the matter goes before the court and, after both sides to the dispute have been heard, the court gives its decision.

Unions have been known to defy the court when the judgment did not go their way, but in doing so they have forfeited public sympathy and in almost every case have had to capitulate in the end, with only a loss of work and wages to show for their pains.

No person in Queensland, except those who are incorrigible individualists, would care to go back to the days when it was a case of "gloves off and the stronger ma . wins."

Lehman Proposes $60,000,000 Bonds Be Cut One Third

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5—Because of a ruling by Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., that the proposed $60,000,000 bond issue proposed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman would be illegal, as it covered too many subjects, Governor Lehman in a special message to the Legislature today recommended a reduction of the amount to $40,000,000.

The Attorney General held that the bond issue would be unconstitutional if it included a war memorial and office building and other contemplated improvements. The $40,000,000 would be used, the Governor said, for the construction of buildings to care for and house the wards of the State and for the purchase of real property for such buildings.

It takes from two to three years to provide institutional facilities, the Governor recalled. Therefore, he urged that plans be started at once to provide such accommodations. Contracts for these improvements cannot be let, he said, unless the money is already appropriated, even though the money may not be expended in one year.

The reduced bond issue would make no provisions for normal schools, armories, parkways and parks.

Finland to Enter World Fair Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Finland is the first European country to announce its intention of participating in the 1939 World's Fair in New York City, and has sent Jaako Kaama, managing director of the Finnish Export Association and a member of Finland's State Exhibition Committee, here as its representative. Fair officials said today Mr. Kaama had assured them his country would erect a building of its own at the Fair and that it intended to present an unusual exhibit which would compare favorably with any in the exposition. He will bring over a large delegation of Finns for the Fair, he added.

Formal acceptance by Roumania of President Roosevelt's invitation that it participate in the Fair also was announced.

Britain to Participate In New York World Fair

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Great Britain today accepted an invitation from the United States Government to participate officially in New York's World Fair in 1939.

Court Voids City's Vote For Public Power Plant

TRENTON, N. J., May 5 (AP)—The State Supreme Court set aside today the city of Camden's second referendum authorizing construction of a $10,000,000 municipal light plant on the ground that the municipality was not financially able to undertake the project.

The city commission's resolution in October, 1935, authorizing the resolution was attacked by the Public Service Electric & Gas Company as "null and void." The project had been authorized by a vote of about 4½ to 1 last November. The court upheld the power company's contention that Camden could not raise the money needed by taxation and could not borrow it because it had already exceeded its legal debt limit.

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MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—6 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City

OFFICE SPACE

NEWLY furnished private offices, desk space, intelligent mail, telephone service $2.50. 10 W. 47th St., N. Y., Rm. 400. Wisconsin 7-4779.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
49 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests, good board $10; open all year. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Penna., R. D. No. 8.

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
CAPE COD
Rest, study, and companionable recreation. Open fires. Sunny paths through the pines to the sea. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass

KIMBERLY STONE, Hampton, Va. — A place of hospitality and peace; historic country; sports available; $12-$20 weekly.

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pur Co. 13 E 16 St. N.Y.C. Alr 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOR SALE—Westport, Connecticut; 1 acre interestingly landscaped; small house near Merrick Highway; $12,500. New York phone Plaza 3-9793; Westport 5340.

FOR SALE—Furnished 6 rooms, corner brick house; 25 N. Annapolis Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Inquire 1533 Boardwalk.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1304
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 2532

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.—For sale, a house, six rooms, bath, large open fireplace in living room; with garage attached; in plot of ground 100 by 180 feet; beautiful hilly country with lakes and woodland; good stores, grammar and high school; 31 miles from New York City; good commuting trains. Christian Science, Community and Episcopal Churches; highly restricted residential community; price $7000 with generous concession for redecorating, etc.; can be seen by appointment. Write Box G-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BAY RIDGE BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Beautiful new two-family brick house and garage; all modern improvements; ideal location; open for inspection. Apts. to rent.
DURANTE REALTY
6914 Fourth Avenue SHore Road 5-6700

SIX room bungalow, double garage; sale or trade; Somers Point, N. J., 7th and Rhode Island; will trade for Chicago property. Perry, 7555 Barton Avenue, Chicago.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—Newly furn. guest house, 2 large rooms, private baths; $12-$15; single room $7. 118 Marlboro St. Com. 9898.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON—Large room overlooking Charles River; twin beds, private lavatory, 137 Bay State Rd., Tel. Circle 7786.

BOSTON—Pleasant single room; cool and comfortably furnished. Opposite The Mother Church Park. Com. 6007.

N. Y. C., 421 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5 P.)—Exceptional sunny corner, single, double, redecorated; comfortable, homelike, elevator; references; $5-$8. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 222 E. 71st St. (Apt. 6C)—Attractive single room, light, pleasant outlook, private bath, RHinelander 4-5523.

N. Y. C., 511 W. 112th St.—Desirable top floor studio, opposite church; refined; privileges, CA. 8-7938 (Apt. 22).

A ROOM for every purse; a service bureau at your service; opp. Publishing House, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

N. Y. C.—Why live within four walls? Enjoy sociable harmonious atmosphere, river breezes; $4.50-$8.50. 301 West 108th St. Academy 4-8722.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED
Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SEEDS AND PLANTS

SEEDS, fertilizers, garden and pet supplies. CHARLES W. GRAUBAU, 171 Sunrise Highway, Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 46, sober, willing, 25 years with last employer, best of references, willing to go anywhere. James H. Josselyn, 939 Washington St., Abington, Mass.

HOTEL—Experienced front-back office; middle aged—good personality—affable, dependable, prefer mountains, season or permanent, low salary, available now, typist. J. A. Lord, 342 West 71 St., New York City.

MAN—43, single, reliable, handy with tools, shop, factory; go anywhere. Write Box G-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Young man, single, open for service due to hotel closing; 3 years' experience in 30-room hotel as room clerk, cashier and switchboard operator; ¾ year experience in letter shop operating addressograph and graphotype machines. DAVID BIGELOW, 2425 Collins Avenue

PUBLICITY and public relations man, experienced in association and government work; New York trained; available in Washington, D. C. Box 473, 1293 National Press Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman wishes position as companion, housekeeper; can take full responsibility of home; refs. given. Phone Dedham 2256. (Mass.)

COOK-Housekeeper—Young woman, capable take full charge, highest references; Christian Scientist preferred. M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, will give services month of August at summer resort hotel, for board and part salary. K-1, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

STENOGRAPHER—Diversified legal; engineering, electrical and machinery experience. Write Box S-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food, and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write, MRS. M. L. OLNEY, 52 High St., Springfield, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE — Maine, summer home, West Gouldsboro; main road to Winter Harbor; 7 rooms, bath, all furnished; well and spring water; $2500. Write Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT on CAPE COD'S beautiful waterfront at Falmouth, Woods Hole and Quissett, several lovely estates; also cottages on beach and on harbor; now open for inspection.
Kathryn Swift Greene
98 Main Street (Near Village Green)
Phone 17 Falmouth, Mass.

GREAT DIAMOND ISLAND, Portland, Maine—Completely furnished 8 room cottage, 2 baths, electricity, oil stove, fireplace; golf, tennis. Box M-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOUTH WEST HARBOR, MAINE—Overlooking the ocean; beautifully furnished 12-room house; 5 baths, screened and glassed in porches; 3-car garage; 20 minutes from Bar Harbor; open for inspection. Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street, Boston.

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ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

EMILY LAWRENCE
PIANIST — TEACHER — ACCOMPANIST
Studio — 126 West 71st Street, N. Y. C.
Phone Endicott 2-5301

WANTED

WOULD like to find a home in the country for one year old female cat; housebroken, beautiful silky fur. E. F. HUBER, 665 St Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. P. CO. 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969, opp. Empire State Bldg.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Pound Tooth Powder as advertised in the Magazine Section—all or part time—commission basis; write for details. Pound Tooth Powder Co., 306 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street.

Long Beach, California
DON CARLOS APARTMENTS—9th Place
LINDA VISTA APARTMENTS—9th Place
Singles - Doubles - Triples
Magnificent Ocean View
BESSIE MAE TEORY, Manager
No. 18 8th Place Phone Long Beach 628203

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur gu

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Greetings to MOTHER on HER DAY

Post's

370 Main Street 560 Central Ave.

HENRY M. LESHER
Real Estate — Insurance
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Member, Board of Realtors of the Oranges and Maplewood
Charter Member, Institute of Real Estate Management
58 No. Grove St. at Grove St. Station
Orange 3-4276 Res. Phone Or. 5-2807

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Draperies and Slip Covers
FRANK G. CURRID
LILY KROBOTH, Interior Decorator
42 Central Avenue Or. 3-9359

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

Sold exclusively in East Orange at 534 Main Street
Grey, Black, Blue or Brown Gabardine
Also a Good Line of Children's Shoes

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Machineless Permanents to suit every type of hair. Also Frederic and Eugene.
14 Harrison Street Or. 4-8330

ANNA L. MOORE
of The Sanford Dress Shop
announces the new location of her shop at
591 Central Ave., Opp. B. Altman's

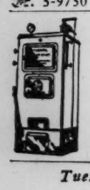
We have lovely
GIFTS FOR MOTHER
Remember her on May 9th
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop of the Oranges.
530-532 MAIN STREET

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Authorized Dealer of General Electric and Philco Radios
WIRING AND REPAIRS
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 WASHINGTON PLACE OR. 3-8503

Remember Mother on
MOTHER'S DAY
A box of choice candy will be A Sweet Thought.
SCHRO-THEERS, Inc.
374 Main Street

STOP and let us prepare your car for Summer driving with the well-known Texaco Products
E. H. VANDIVER
18 No. Arlington Ave. Or. 4-9571

GUILLAUME'S
Hairdresser
Be Prepared for the Summer, with a Natural Looking
PERMANENT WAVE
Or. 5-9750 84 No. Walnut St.



Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3108

Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

Gifts
of Lasting Remembrance at
C. A. LUND'S
The Jeweler
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng 3-4152

HACKENSACK

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
21½ - 218 MAIN STREET

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

HADDONFIELD

Telephone Philadelphia: RIT. 3470 Telephone Haddonfield 1981
HERBERT T. NORTH
Life, Accident, Fire, Casualty Insurance
Investment Annuities
Provident Trust Bldg. 17th and Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.
232 Wayne Ave. Haddonfield, N. J.

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing - Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
BELL PHONE 51

IRVINGTON

Latest Books
3c per day at the *NEW* Irvington Circulating Library
(Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily)
Irvington Commercial Stationers, Inc.
The Greeting Card Store
1011 Springfield Ave. Ph. ES. 2-9659

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

The GRACE SHOPPE
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves
910 Bergen Ave. Tel. Jo. Sq. 3-2958
Near Journal Square

FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN R. BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

LAUREL SPRINGS

MARSHALL'S
Pioneer CASH GROCER
Better Quality Groceries
Luncheon Meats — Vegetables
Delivery Phone: Laurel Springs 146
LAUREL SPRINGS, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL
PLUMBING, HEATING and TINNING
Repairing promptly attended to.
AMERICAN RADIATOR OIL BURNING FURNACES
3 Highland Place SO-2-0537

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing
CHARLES C. VENINO
3 Highland Pl. SO-2-7925

STRUBBE'S
Remember Mother's Day
Ice cream in fancy molds.
Home-made candies fresh daily.
178 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington
Essex 3-3920

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 3-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
Corsets—Brassieres
Lingerie—Hosiery
503 Bloomfield Avenue
Telephone Montclair 2-9694

Buy FUEL from
J. KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N. J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWN SPORTSWEAR and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Heating and Furnace Oils
A Complete Fuel Service
Authorized 'blue coal' distributor.
R. H. See Coal Co.
116 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-2121

Agent for
Townsend Lawn Mowers!!!
LAWN SEEDS!!!
GARDEN TOOLS!!!
FERTILIZERS!!!
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
233 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
PHONES, MO 2-3210—3211

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Keep Your Kitchen Cool
THIS SUMMER
Use Cold Cuts, Prepared Dishes and Salads from our well-stocked Delicatessen Department.
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 Bloomfield Ave. Ph. Mont. 3-0220-1

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALITY
Rugs Insured While in Our Care
STORAGE
John Pearson, Pres.
Harry Kerrian, Mgr.
70 So. 8th St., Newark Market 3-2848

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
We have added the new WIRELESS PERMANENT
No chemical heat — No discomfort
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

Orange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
397 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Remember Mother's Day with a Practical Gift
Women's, Children's, Men's Wear
BELLINS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
61 SO. ORANGE AVENUE

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

WESTERMAN'S
A Little Folks' Fifth Avenue—in the Heart of Paterson.
Infants' and Juveniles' Wear Simplex-Flexies
99 Van Houten St., Just Off Main St.

Island Park FLORIST
Middle of West B'way Bridge
Full line of Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for Mother's Day.
FREE DELIVERY Sher. 2-9206

SOPHIE E. MIKOLA
Lingerie—Hosiery—Robes—Trousseaux
at surprisingly moderate prices.
271 19th Ave. at 33rd St. La. 3-6373

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees
Gloves—Handkerchiefs
TAYLOR'S HOSIERY SHOP
210 Watchung Ave. (Opp. Post Office)
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8563

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

For "Millinery of Quality"
BEVERLY MILLINERY SHOPPE
INCORPORATED
187 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Stetson Hats Leighton Hats
"Exclusive With Us"

Phone PLFD. 6-0575W
Jobbing a Specialty
BERT LUBECK
Carpenter and Builder
802 West Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

"The Gossard Corset Shop"
Gossard Front Lacing Combination
FLEXEES — FLEXZIT
Every Garment Fitted
Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
REAL ESTATE - - INSURANCE
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
79 TEANECK ROAD HACK. 2-6314

RIDGEWOOD

BON TON
& J. J. Friedman, Inc.
45 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE. 6-4400

Schweinfurth FLORIST
Remember Mother
with cut flowers and flowering plants from our own greenhouses.
63 N. Van Dien Ave. Tel. R. 6-4760

PETER G. REMMERS
Painter Furnishings Redecorated
Decorator Sign Painting
Paperhanger Graining, Marbling
509 Smith Place
Phone Ridgewood 6-3757-M
P. O. Box 47, Ridgewood, N. J.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

Don't Forget Mother on
MOTHER'S DAY
Give Her Candy From
Meyer's 51 E. Ridgewood Ave. Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
Gifts that are sure to please for
MOTHER'S DAY
Gotham Gold Stripe Hose, Kayser Underwear and Gloves, Handkerchiefs—Flowers—Jewelry

Give her something practical for
MOTHER'S DAY
FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

ZOTOS
Our Machineless Permanent Wave $10
Other Types of Permanents $4 and $6.50
FLORENCE BEAUTY SALON
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings
73 Park Avenue Ru. 2-7519

PARK HARDWARE CO.
Meyer and Korn, Props.
Paints, Housefurnishings and Garden Supplies
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

Funeral Service Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
A. J. VOLK CO.
Teaneck and Hoboken
Teaneck 6-0202 Hoboken 3-0820

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-7070

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
223 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

TRENTON

MISS FROME
Harper Method Shop
BEAUTY COUNSELOR
Distinctive Permanent Waving
246 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 9405

WESTFIELD

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahegan Park
Flowers From Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

Liberty Food Store
522 Central Avenue
Dealer in Prime Meats
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Phone Westfield 2-1294-5

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

HESS AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
Gasoline, Oil and Service
Goodyear Tires, Willard Batteries
617 MAIN STREET TEL. 589

For Graduation
Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 1067

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE PENN

MOTHER'S DAY
Sunday, May 9th
FLOWERS *from* RYAN
351 West 8th Street Phone 78-275

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth

Baby Week at Halle's

Frost, Roscoff & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Fragrant Non-Greasy Toilet Cream

The Gorgas Stores
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

I. L. DOUGHERTY
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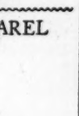

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptic message—a quotation with the name of the author given—is shared by "Jersey Coast," an Asbury Park, N. J., reader.

"BYASXYWM YE EYZIXM ADN-

YKU WF OS WNJS YK EZDXX

WRYKUE DE CSXX DE UNSDW."

—*RSKNM *QDK *AMPS.

Factual Figuring

To the number of faces to a polyhedron known as an "Icosahedron" — add the number of chains to a mile (surveyor's measure)———; subtract the number of ⅛ squares in a square inch———; multiply by the number of letters in the name of frozen H_2O———; and divide by the number of gross in a great gross———. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming 6 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A C E R T

A Charade

A Sand Springs, Okla., reader shares this charade: I am a word of seven letters. My first 2 letters form the name of a State abbreviation; my next 3 letters form the name of an embryonic louse; my last 2 letters are a correlative. My all is a guide and the name of a specific answer to an old riddle "black and white and read all over." What am I?

A Packet of Puzzle Seeds

A Los Angeles reader shares the following "packet of Puzzle Seeds" with others. By way of example, the first has been checked. Can you match the others correctly?

1	accede	desist	
2	cede	relinquish	
3	decede	consent	1
4	concede	replace	
5	recede	prosper	
6	proceed	withdraw	
7	precede	grant	
8	secede	yield	
9	succeed	go before	
10	supersede	advance	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Nature Notes

Come With Me To Mexico

4.

Final Checkup at Laredo

We are now in Laredo, thriving border city; and we are due for a bit of astonishment over the ease of crossing into Mexico. Of course, one must be foresighted enough to have brought along something to establish one's citizenship. For example, I had paid the Town Clerk of Wellesley 25 cents for a document which identified me as a citizen and a voter in Boston's most Republican suburb (advt.).

I had been told a lot of scary things about vaccination requirements; but found that the question was never raised. Nor was there any monkey business about an automobile bond or a passport. True, a tourist card ($1) is necessary, as is an official automobile permit (85c). Then, there is the matter of exchanging some dollars for Mexican pesos. (The exchange is officially 3.60 pesos for a dollar; but the best I could get in Laredo was 3.58.)

Now, one doesn't have to hunt up some Mexican consul to transact this business. Charles Mumm, who represents the American Automobile Association, and whose headquarters are on U. S. 81 (at Matamoras Street and Convent Avenue) will fix you up in about 15 minutes. I belong to the A. A. A., but I decided to join the Mexican organization—I suppose it was just a touch of vanity coming to the surface, for by paying $1.50 for a temporary membership I could wear the gaudy red, white, and green insignia of the Asociacion Mexicana Automovilistica on the front of my buggy. So I just stepped across the street to the Sinclair station and did my business with Señor Quiros (Key'-roce).

By the way, your car insurance may be void in Mexico; so you had better investigate that before you leave home. I was covered, however.

And, speaking about insurance, how about a little water and food insurance? You will pass over some long desolate stretches. Perhaps you had better do as I did, and buy a gallon thermos jug (I found one for 89 cents) and fill it with ice water at the filling station. Yes, and I stowed aboard some non-perishable food—sardines and other canned titbits, some boxes of crackers and cookies, bottled pickles, etc. And some fruit.

Now just one more thing before we start across the international bridge at Nuevo (new) Laredo—how about a tow rope? Your willingness and readiness to help a brother motorist in need will surely insure you against breakdowns.

All set?

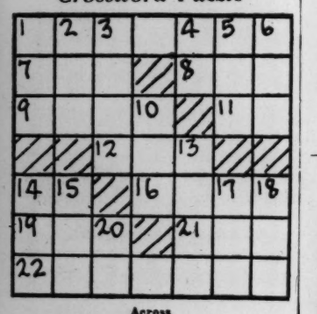
All right, then.

All aboard for Mexico!

—Daily Features Editor.

(To Be Continued)

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Have a part in
7—Freeze
8—Large
9—Heating chamber
11—Negation
12—Test
14—Interjection
16—Serene
19—Past
21—Portuguese coin
22—Ridiculed

Down

1—Pastry
2—Deed
3—Lease
4—Jewish month
5—Relation
6—Self
10—Part of a circle
13—Length-measure
14—Possessed
15—Grow old
17—American general
18—Middle
20—Conjunction

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Virtue' as Power

In a number of passages in our Common Version of the New Testament, "virtue" represents the word *dunamis*, which is the regular Greek term for "power, force, might," and which is, incidentally, the root of such familiar English words as "dynamo," "dynamic," etc.

Inasmuch as, in modern English, "virtue" is chiefly taken as a synonym for "nobility of character," the distinction in the Greek is worth noting. For instance in Luke 8:46 where Jesus, after feeling the touch of the woman with the issue of blood, says, "I perceive that virtue is gone out of me," the word is *dunamis*, "power"; or, again, in Luke 6:19, "There went virtue (*dunamis*, "power") out of him and healed them all."

On the other hand, "virtue" is used in its commonly accepted modern English sense in II Peter 1:5 where a different Greek word, (*arete*), is used: "Add to your faith virtue."

Daily Anecdote

The Tsar's Reply

The Duchess of Argyle wrote to the various rulers of Europe, asking whom they envied. Each monarch answered seriously or humorously, according to his temperament and the circumstances under which he ruled.

Finally, for the edification of those who regard with awe the might and majesty of kings, the Tsar of Russia wrote. "I sincerely envy every man who is not loaded down with the cares of a great empire, and who has not to weep for the woes of a people."

Llandaff Cathedral's Royalty

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng. (Copyright Photograph)

On the South Side of This Cathedral, Located in Cardiff, Wales, Are Carved the Heads of Nineteen Rulers of England. Only One Space (at the Left) Remains to Be Filled. George V and Edward VII Are Seen in This Photograph. Edward VIII Is Missing, for According to Custom, the New King's Likeness Is Carved Only After Coronation.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Matches on the Bottle

The recent publicity given to attempting to pile matches on the top of a small-necked bottle gives rise to another good, quiet, party game.

The host provides a large stock of matches and several bottles. The players are divided into groups of three or more and take turns each putting a match on the bottle top It requires a steady hand to add one more match after the pile is well started.

Competition is carried on between the groups to see which one can pile the greatest number of matches in a specified time. Forfeits are required from those who cause the downfall of a pile, the forfeit being decided upon by the other members of the group.

Courage

I have it from a very witty and very sensible person that gaiety is the most amiable form of courage.—Anatole France.

Quotation for Today

WHEN men are friends, there is no need of justice; but when they are just, they still need friendship.—ARISTOTLE.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

White Lamps

When the present vogue for white lamps arrived, an enterprising young man in a large suburban town set forth with paint can in hand and inquired at houses if there were any discarded lamps which he might bring up to date by enameling or lacquering.

At our home, a dark pottery lamp, which was still good, but of which we had grown tired, was handed over to this young man. He

brought it back in a day or two, an attractive, soft white. We were much pleased with the result; and with the addition of a new white silk shade, we had an expensive-looking new lamp.

He told us that this rejuvenating of lamps—turning all kinds of old lamps into white ones to bring them up to date—was earning for him more money than he had anticipated.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Carried Out Orders

Several new members of a harriers' and athletic club turned up for the initial handicap. The captain told them that in the event of their going astray they must not lose heart, but endeavor to pick up the trail.

At the end of the race, and while the harriers were awaiting the result of the handicap, they were amazed to see the last novice come staggering in with his arms full of dirty-looking paper.

"What's that?" asked the captain.

"The trail I've picked up," was the reply."—Tit-Bits.

You Know the Game

"What's that those men are playing?"

"That's golluf. It's just like tennis, 'cept you don't use cards."—Cotton Growers' Journal.

Greatest

A schoolteacher asked her class to name the 10 greatest men in the world. One boy wrote: The New York Yankees 9, Charlie Chaplin 1; 10.—Montreal Daily Herald.

Meaning What?

"Well, here's the same tramp I gave some pie to yesterday!"

"Ah," said her husband, "they're hardened, these tramps."—London Evening News.

Didn't Need Exertion

"You didn't take a vacation last year, did you?"

"No, I thought I needed a rest."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Liberal

The millionaire, whose daughter the young man had just saved, was insistent that he accept a cash reward. Finally, to save an embarrassing situation, our hero said casually:

"Well, if you insist, just give me a golf club."

A week later he received a telegram from the father: "Have bought for you the West-end Golfer's Club, and am now negotiating for the Sunnyside Links."—Wall Street Journal.

Experienced

New Employer: "Are you familiar with mules?"

Negro Stableman: "No, sir; Ah knows 'em too well to get familiar!"

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Protecting the Ignition

The following idea was used to great advantage by Southern California motorists during the recent heavy rainstorms. When the water on some roads became so deep that it became impossible to drive, due to a damp ignition system, some motorists cut small strips of rubber from old inner tubes. These were tied around the wires leading to the distributor and on the spark plugs. When tied tightly with string, they formed a sort of umbrella and were very effective in keeping out water

B. H., Santa Monica

Brevities

Humorist: A correspondent declares that he never touches the grass in his garden because it is against his principles to interfere with nature. Another reader tells us that he tried that on his wife, too, but it was a sheer waste of time.

Galt Reporter: Another fundamental difference between men and women appears in the fact that a man never thinks he needs a new hat, while a woman is always sure she needs one.

Montreal Herald: What can be more satisfying, asks a writer, than putting in a hard day's work in the garden? Not putting in a hard day's work in the garden.

St. Louis Star-Times: The other day we saw a small boy eating an ice cream cone while a barber was cutting his hair, but neither seemed to be having much fun.

Puzzle Corner Answers

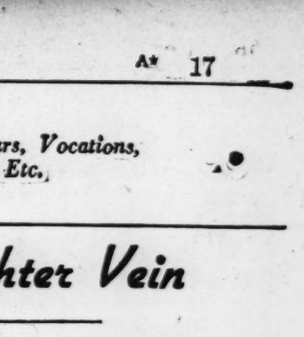
Cryptogram: "Fidelity is simply daring to be true in small things as well as great."—Henry Van Dyke.

Factual Figuring: 20, plus 80, minus 64, times 3 (ice), divided by 12, equals 9.

Letter Juggling: Trace, Crate, Carte, Caret, React, Cater.

A Charade: Monitor.

A Packet of Puzzle Seeds: Accede—consent; cede—grant; decede—withdraw; concede—yield; recede—desist; proceed—advance; precede—go before; secede—relinquish; succeed—prosper; supersede—replace.



For a Needy Finder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

The two women were getting their fares ready for the approaching bus, when one, Mrs. F——, dropped her dime. The two women searched but could not find it. The bus arrived and the women had to give up the search.

Mrs. F—— seemed not at all disturbed; and her companion was amazed as she knew Mrs. F—— had to count her pennies very closely.

"O, I blessed that little dime. May it do someone good," Mrs. F—— answered her companion, "as much good as a lost quarter did me once."

"Yes?"

"I was selling books, back in 1929, and having hard sledding, I tell you. One day, early in the afternoon, I was so discouraged that I decided to go home. I had just enough money for carfare. I'd had no lunch. I guess my eyes were cast down, or I never could have espied the quarter shining through the gray slush; the coin must have been there some time.

"I stepped into a near-by cafeteria and got a warm lunch, a treat from some unknown. I was grateful, I can tell you. And as I walked gaily away from the place, I met an old neighbor. I didn't sell him the books, but he told me about a good job at a stationery store. I worked there until I married."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Suspension

Question: One of the bylaws reads: "Suspension: These bylaws may be suspended at any regular or special meeting by vote of a majority of the members present, provided the maker of the motion states the subject to be discussed."

At a recent meeting it was discovered that there was not a qorum present. One of the members moved that the bylaws be suspended so that those present could constitute a quorum to take action in regard to a new building. At another meeting, called for a certain purpose, a motion was made relating to a different subject. The chair ruled it out of order because it did not pertain to the purpose for which the meeting was called. A motion was then made that the bylaws be suspended in order to permit the motion.

Was either of these motions to suspend the bylaws proper? Some maintain that the bylaw on suspension gives the right only to suspend the order of procedure.

Answer: From the wording of the bylaw quoted, it might legitimately be argued that the intention at the time it was adopted was merely to permit suspension of rules which would otherwise prevent the discussion of certain subjects at certain times, in other words, to suspend rules of order or procedure. Nevertheless, the bylaw itself is sweeping and apparently conclusive and seems definitely to permit suspension of any or all bylaws.

The first situation described above, however, indicates how paradoxical such a bylaw is. According to the rules in case of no quorum, the only motion that can be entertained is to recess, to adjourn, to fix the time to which to adjourn, or to take measures to obtain a quorum. Therefore, the motion to suspend the rules cannot be made, because the rules themselves prevent the making of that motion. (This, of course, would not apply to the latter of the two meetings.)

While apparently legal, if the members knowingly adopted it, such a blanket bylaw, permitting suspension of any bylaw by a majority vote, virtually makes the bylaws as a whole absurd and useless as a protection of minority or absentee rights. Bylaws are presumed to be of such importance that they may be changed only by previous notice and two-thirds vote. Granting that it may be advisable to suspend certain rules, it would be more in accord with parliamentary fundamentals to specifically designate each such rule and to require the same vote as is required to amend the rules, usually a two-thirds vote.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Objections*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT'S THIS I HEAR ABOUT SUSIE BRINGING A NEW MEMBER INTO THE CLUB ? ? !!
YOU KNOW AS MUCH AS WE DO !
IT'S AN OUTRAGE — THAT'S WHAT IT IS — WHO IS HE ? WHERE DID HE COME FROM ? ? ! !
HAVE ANY OF YOU EVER SEEN HIM ? — NO ! — DO YOU KNOW WHAT HIS NAME IS ? ? — NO — ! FOR ALL YOU KNOW HE MAY BE A TRAMP ! ! ! !
WELL ! LET'S FIND SUSIE AND ASK HER ABOUT HIM RIGHT NOW !
NO USE FUSSING — IF SUSIE WANTS HIM IN THE CLUB HE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE IN THE CLUB !

Animal Town—*One Boiled Egg*

By DUMMER

MINKY MONKO LUNCH
HAR! HAR! A CUSTOMER AT LAST
VERY GOOD SIR
ONE BOILED EGG, I'M NOT VERY HUNGRY MONKO
MENU
I'M VERY SORRY MR. MOUSEY, BUT ALL WE HAVE ARE OSTRICH EGGS TODAY
I COULD GET INSIDE THIS EGG QUICKER THAN I COULD GET OUTSIDE IT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Republican Revival

HAVE the leaders of the Republican Party decided to change the strategy they have followed for the last six months? The week-end speeches of the party's national chairman end a period of silence almost unprecedented in American politics.

Even the President's court plan evoked no general barrage from Republican orators. Democrats have led the opposition, not only on the court question but in the more recent economy revolt in Congress. The Republicans probably thought opposition by them would be put down as mere partisanship and discounted. Also they may have felt that their pressure would hold the Democrats together and lessen the chances of a real majority split. Or they may have been merely getting their wind after the big blow of last November.

Certainly it cannot have been supposed that a mere lying-low policy would long suffice for any party which hopes to make a comeback. It is possible that with returning prosperity the people will become weary of experimenting and spending. Congress appears to reflect something of that temper just now. It is possible that Mr. Roosevelt may find himself too far ahead of a portion of his followers and will lose popular support by blunders.

But the record of the last four years hardly supports that view. The temper of the nation and the political talents of the President are not likely to change so much in the near future. Mr. Hamilton, the Republican chairman, now says that the party will propose as well as oppose. Everyone who recognizes the value of an effective opposition in a democracy must hope that the Republicans will not try to follow a merely negative policy.

In the last few years their leaders have lost the initiative so completely that drastic measures will be required to regain it. They have lost the initiative partly because they have, as the Republican Governor of New Hampshire recently said, "lost touch with the people." Why have the Republicans left so many reforms for the New Deal? Social security—for which many Republicans voted—lay around for at least ten years waiting to be made an issue. Constitutional changes—which many Republicans actively favor now—afforded a fine opportunity for an active party program.

Last year this newspaper pointed out that the Republicans could well seize civil service reform as an issue. Governor Landon did it in his famous telegram. But Mr. Roosevelt put a commission to work at it, and the new program for administrative reorganization, with drastic extension of the merit system, is now ticketed as a Democratic proposal. Tariff reform is another opportunity, even if it necessitates abandoning the old protectionist position in line with the changed trade position of the nation. Other opportunities exist.

An active drive for better labor conditions and to curb monopoly come quickly to mind. Such a program might require some change in traditional Republican policy or leadership. But with something of the reform spirit of a Lincoln or a Theodore Roosevelt that should be possible. And if the party can devote itself to the welfare of the whole people and can by sympathy, sincerity, frankness and initiative convince the people that it is so devoted it will become an effective opposition—or a progressive majority.

Seeing the Sounds

SEEING is believing—unless you're looking at a dramatized word picture. In which case it is well to have a salt shaker within reach of every radio. That is the impression many doubting dial twisters are almost sure to gather as a result of the lawsuit a radio script writer has filed against Floyd Gibbons for alleged exaggerated descriptions of last winter's flood disaster.

The plaintiff asks $250,000 for damages on the grounds that the battle-scarred broadcaster's melodramatic improvisations have injured the radio writer's reputation for reliability. But what of those disillusioned listeners? How can they ever quite enter into the breathless broadcasts of any swivel-tongued interpolator of human spectacles with the same old emotional fervor? Interviews with telephone girls ankle-deep in swirling flood waters that turn out to be rehearsed performances by actresses ankle-deep in studio carpets with a pitcher of water sloshing menacing sounds into radio amplifiers let listeners down with a splash.

That and the typically rapid-fire radio "interview" with a diver from the studio only tend to show that one never can tell in this business of "news dramatization" whether spellbound audio-spectators are listening to a diver broadcasting under water or whether, as the plaintiff intimates, the weird dialogue is only a studio attendant talking into a tin lard pail.

Now that the tricks of the trade have been aired through legal complaint, tuning in on radio news dramas loses its exciting aspect. However authentic a word picture henceforth may be, skeptical listeners are likely to suspect that the melodramatist of the microphone is talking into his hat.

Pernicious Legislation

ASSAILED as "a vicious attack on democratic ideals" and "wholly contrary to the sanctity of the American home as provided by the Constitution," is a certain measure now threatening to become law in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Here is a provision—it is known as Appendix IX of House Bill 1200—that would give public health authorities the right to enter any home and to subject the occupants to such medical examination and treatment as they shall deem advisable. In fact it gives the right to enter "any premises" for the same purpose: and this would seem to mean churches, theaters, hotels, public buildings: on the mere suspicion that "carriers of disease" may be found.

The whole project opens up all sorts of ugly pictures and possibilities of stupidity, brutality, intolerance—such as "The Maid of Salem" film recently recalled. The Massachusetts measure is treated here and at this time not because it is peculiar or more regrettable *per se*, but rather because it is typical of a resurgence of legislation of this kind, intentionally or unintentionally destructive of fundamental and cherished liberties. Because it has for its ostensible purpose the broad public welfare, the good of the greater number, the protection of the state, it gains many adherents who do not take the time to reason such matters out.

The people of the United States are being called upon to stand guard over their rights now as never before. This is a time for clear thinking and clear speaking. And the high duty of citizenship now and then includes telling the lawmakers what the citizen does not want. Otherwise a part of the blame for bad laws will rest upon those who saw what was happening but did nothing to stop it.

A small group of earnest people has been making itself heard in opposition to this measure, which had its first hearing recently before the Legislative Committee on Public Health in Boston. Similar hearings are usually held in other states as preliminaries to legislation. Such measures are seldom railroaded through the legislatures or Congress. There is usually a time for those who stand for freedom from such domination to express their opinions, as citizens zealous for the right and jealous of their rights. And the truth of what they utter will not fail of its effect.

Arms and the Public

EVERY great country is now engaged in spending more money than it can afford in the production of munitions of war. In every great country, except Russia, the industries engaged in it are making profits or expecting to make them, and the measure of expectation—especially in Britain, where the rush to arm has come suddenly and dramatically—is shown by speculation in shares.

The fear that the country's needs will be exploited by the armaments makers, and that the great effort which the taxpayer is called upon to make will be increased by the exactions of profiteers, is already finding forcible expression in Parliament and outside. It is no wonder that such fear should exist. The World War provided tragic evidence of the making of profits in war industries when the youth of the country were giving their lives in the trenches. During the war period 360,000 people in Britain are reported to have increased their fortunes over the pre-war basis by no less than £3,000,000,000.

The position now, it is true, is not fully comparable with the position then. During the World War, munitions had to be produced at any cost, and there was little time to provide the checks which today there would be no excuse for omitting. But, granted that, is it the case that all is being done that ought to be done to avoid excessive charges and improper profits, and to prevent prices being raised against the taxpayer?

The armament-manufacturer has become in the eyes of public imagination a sort of bogeyman who stirs up wars and gloats over bloodshed. The picture has, no doubt, been exaggerated in proportion to the monstrosity of the evil. But it has been impossible to disprove certain stories of collusion between French and German manufacturers alleged to have co-operated in supplying materials to both sides during the World War. Nor can one feel at all complacent about the recent enterprise—legal as it was—of the American and British firms who agreed to divide between themselves the supply of munitions to Chile and Peru when those two countries were at war.

It is necessary that every country should have its eyes very wide open when arms are urgently needed by its own or some other country and opportunities of undue profit-making present themselves. It would be folly to suggest that no such opportunity presents itself in Britain today. On the other hand never before has there been so considerable an array of forces for preventing abuse. The strong feeling on the part of the public, the persistence of Parliamentary critics, and the Government's knowledge that its own credit is at stake should make a powerful combination of deterrents to this kind of profiteering. Taxation already is being used as a restraint.

But it continues to be necessary that the public should be ceaselessly alert to the possibilities of abuse. It is sad enough that the need should have arisen for this vast undesirable expenditure; it would be intolerable that private persons should make large fortunes out of it.

On to Ioway

Book News of the Day

DESERTING, for the time being, the Iowa of tall corn, prize livestock and mortgage moratoria, Phil Stong harks back to another Iowa, that of 1837, in his latest novel, BUCKSKIN BREECHES (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50). An Iowa teeming with fish and game, its fat land ready for the plow, its Indians tamed by the Black Hawk "War," and submitting to the inevitable. It was an outlet for the unfortunate (the crisis of Van Buren's Administration was on), the misfits, the restless.

To this latter class belonged the Jesse Ellison of the story. He had been, during the War of 1812, one of those terribly efficient backwoods riflemen and knife-throwers, so common in literature, so rare in history; he had married a Cincinnati belle, and was a tavern keeper in a little Ohio town. Here he felt his life wasted; he disliked purveying spirits to riffraff; his eldest son was growing up a backwoods Don Juan, his second son was a coward, his daughter silly and irresponsible, and he felt a growing estrangement between himself and his wife. Moreover he had no love for either Yankee or slave owner (there is a melodramatic episode of a beautiful octoroon, an escaped slave); so, like so many of the men who won the West for America, from Montana to Texas, he went West to get away from America.

In his caravan were friends and neighbors, including his old forest ranger partner, a sort of Natty Bumppo with a sense of humor, who refused to be left behind in spite of his seventy-five years, and who trained the youngest Ellison in woodcraft so that he became the boon companion and leader of the little Sauk and Fox Indians in the new home. There was a mysterious Samuel Carpenter with a secret sorrow, a bitter exterior and $200,000, cast in the role of "angel" to the poverty-stricken pioneers. And other substantial citizens joined them on the road, so that the young people were assured of companionship and love.

The 400-mile trek across the frozen prairies and forests, the raising of the log cabins, clearing land, the cold, hard labor, rough food, and the splendid cooperative spirit of the pioneers are described with a fine realism. 1837 was, it happens, the year in which Phil Stong's grandfather went to Ioway (the accepted spelling in those days), and no doubt much of the atmosphere and incident are family traditions. These pioneers prospered from the first year; and even the land speculators, who thronged the frontier as soon as it was determined that Iowa belonged to the United States, proved no match for them.

There is a certain inconsistency in character drawing. Probably the book, or at least the time it spans, is too short for character development. One feels that Jesse Ellison, going West in search of hardship, found a land too bountifully supplied with milk and honey; that his deadly seriousness changes too quickly to a genial tolerance, that his family problems are solved too soon. Perhaps Hollywood has impaired Mr. Stong's sense of perspective. As a matter of fact, emigrants frequently solved their immediate problems by migrating; but inevitably they encountered others, and often greater ones. Not so the Ellisons and their friends; the whole spirit of the book is that of a barn dance.

But it is a splendid yarn, vital, jolly, earthy, filled with a fresh and spontaneous affirmativeness; if there is mud on its boots—well, the prairie is often muddy. A sequel is indicated; it will be welcomed.

K. C. K.

Looking for a Real Horse

Marine View

AS NEWCOMERS to Berkeley, scanning the classified section of the newspaper, we found that there were plain houses and houses with "marine view." We must, we told the real estate agent, investigate that marine view; and so presently we found ourselves settled in the hills above the University, in a small house with immense front windows overlooking San Francisco Bay.

It was from these hills that Don Pedro Fages, Commandante of California, looked across the bay to the Golden Gate on the 27th of March, 1772. It seems as incredible that it had taken the Spaniards better than two centuries to discover and explore this fabulous harbor, as that William Tecumseh Sherman eighty years later should have found it lacking in both charm and military significance.

Don Pedro, investigating the bay by order of the Marqués de Croix, Viceroy of New Spain in Mexico City, gazed out across salt marshes to an expanse of water tenanted only by circling sea fowl. Two large islands lay there, one on either side of the harbor entrance and a third, smaller one, directly in line with the gate. To the north of the harbor entrance, rolling hills led up to a commanding mountain; to the south were sand dunes and more hills. If he could have seen what met our eyes on clear mornings when the sun, just rising, blazed upon the myriad windows of San Francisco, he would have believed that he had indeed come upon the long-sought golden city.

As to what Fages and his men would have thought of the rest of our view, it is pleasant but idle to conjecture. Strangely—but perhaps not so strangely after all—the part of it that gave us the most lasting enjoyment was precisely what they saw. The bridges seemed unreal from that distance; magnificent, indeed, as symbols of what man can accomplish, but ephemeral, as if they might vanish in the curling mist. Ferryboats like children's toys shuttled back and forth from the long arm of Berkeley pier, from the Oakland mole and from Sausalito on the Marin shore to the city. Long gray smudges on the lower bay told us that the fleet was in.

* * *

Rusty freighters and trim liners entered and left the gate. The tiny white sails of pleasure yachts flitted over the water, and airplanes looking no larger than seagulls sailed and dipped overhead. No sound from all these activities, except for an occasional drone, like the distant buzzing of a bee, from the sky, reached us. The whole performance might have been worked by invisible strings.

But the real show, I repeat, was the bay itself, never twice the same, never remaining constant from one minute to the next. Fog billowed in and blanketed it all with a soft gray curtain. A bit of the curtain would tear and the sun, reaching long fingers through the rent, would lay upon the water a path of gold that changed to silver while we watched. Suddenly Angel Island would appear vaguely, wearing its halo where the sun transformed the mist to rainbows. Again, a north wind would blow the fog completely out to sea and leave the bay momentarily an unruffled sheet of green glass, breaking swiftly into whitecaps as the wind freshened.

The fog itself had an endless variety of moods; now drifting landward in gentle wisps of silver; again rolling in dark clouds high above the water; or moving like a solid wall, blotting out the view with its steady approach.

To the left of the gate, from our position, Yerba Buena lifted its wooded heights where once, so the story runs, a goatherd grazed his flocks, thereby giving the island the name that lingers yet in spite of all efforts to erase it. Yerba Buena, one is reminded firmly; *not* Goat Island. A spit of land is growing slowly to the north of this island; a man-made extension that will support the 1939 Exposition. In the middle distance, where the tides run strongest, stand the gray battlements of Alcatraz, one of the best and least known islands in the world.

* * *

At first the sun dropped daily behind Tamalpais, on clear evenings disappearing in a glow of solid red that changed for just one fraction of a second, as its upper rim sank from sight, to a clear green. We had been told of this phenomenon, and after long watching we perceived it beyond doubt. But as the days slipped too swiftly away the glow drifted ever farther south until the sun dipped apparently into the gate itself. We watched it jealously, for we knew that when it reached the south shore our summer would be over; the lights of San Francisco would still twinkle gaily in the night, and the bay would show its thousand faces by day, for others but not for us.

Unlike Joshua, we had no control over the motions of the sun. Relentlessly it moved, and we could not even wait to be sure that on the 21st of December it turned and marched north again, as it had been doing once a year for a long time before Don Pedro Fages observed that marine view from the Berkeley hills.

MARY ZIRKLE

"Atheism" and the Spaniard

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the Government of Spain has been able to train new forces for itself and has begun to take a successful offensive, the question is asked, among others: If it wins, will that mean the ultimate establishment of a proletarian dictatorship similar to that of Russia, moved by a like militant atheism? Others have endeavored to disprove the first part of this question by pointing to the individualistic nature of the Spaniards. With regard to the religious outlook there come to mind a few words pronounced on different occasions by two still prominent Spaniards, the President of the autonomous Basque Province and the President of Spain.

Shortly after the Spanish Government granted autonomy to the Basques early in the war, the President-elect of the Basque Republic, Sr. Don Juan A. de Aguirre, clearly stated their position. Confronted with the problem [of what side to take], Sr. Aguirre said in addressing the assembly:

> Our position was very clear: Democracy fighting with Fascism, Basque nationalism had to place itself as it has always done in its history, on the side of democracy . . . More than once some of us who stand here have said before popular meetings: "It is not enough to affirm that all Communism is false, that all Socialism is false. Can it be that all these masses are moved by some Utopia or are chained by some error? No, in your movement (and we with our Christian spirit see it so) there is a formidable dose of justice, a magnificent cry of the multitudes which are clamoring for a regeneration of this rotten society wherein is burned that which is needed by those who die with hunger." For that reason, we with our Christian outlook want to say to you that we are neither frightened by social progress, nor do we fear it. . . . What did Christ come to the world for? Did Christ come on earth in order to help the powerful or to raise the humble? Choosing between the powerful and the humble, we are with the humble, with the people. . . .

When the Basques sided with the Government they helped to prove that it was not as "Red" as its enemies had painted it. They must have felt, and perhaps rightly, that it was not their religion that was under attack; and from the above speech of Sr. Aguirre it would seem that the Government is still supported by elements that will make for stability and progress.

In order to understand the religious situation in Spain, it must be remembered that before the Republican Constitution separated church and state the church had been supreme in the land, even over and above the state. Those who were satisfied under the old regime considered it most desirable for the church to exercise a hegemony over the state, so they firmly believed that this virtual theocracy was an ideal not to be lightly cast aside. This is one reason why the parties that formed the ruling classes before the advent of the Republic united to save Spain from "chaos" and "atheism." Most of them probably did not expect a protracted civil war; they thought they would win with a putsch and quickly restore "order." Their rebellion, especially in the beginning, strongly resembled a religious crusade.

In this connection it is interesting to recall an entreaty that Azaña addressed to the members of the Constitutional Convention during the early days of the Republic. It was at a time when tension was high on the issue of separating church and state, when he was with the supporters of this separation who insisted that they were not against religion but only against the ultimate domination of the church. It was then that the same Azaña, who is now President, was quoted in El Sol as saying to the deputies: "Gentlemen, I urge you all to read the New Testament. It is a tremendous experience."

After that the Constitution established freedom of worship as a legal fact; religion was made a private affair. Tolerance had existed before, especially for foreigners, but not freedom. No Protestant churches could be built right on the street, they had to be concealed behind another house, and their members were often ostracized in many ways. It is this right of freedom of worship which the people of Spain are now fighting for.

There is every indication that this newly-won right will be respected even though the social and economic structure should have to yield to a period of readjustment. Observers who have recently returned from Spain report that the youth of Government territory is undergoing a conscious spiritual rebirth of almost puritanical strength. What will come of it may not be outlined, but we do know that the Spanish thought from Seneca downward has been far too deep and mystical for it to seem likely that atheism would ever be established as a creed.

E. V. C.

Boston, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Evolution of a Mass Producer

By Frederick W. Carr

DEARBORN, MICH.

THIS is the story of the mass production worker, of whom the world is now hearing much. Building of a Ford motor—if you take the company credited with the genesis of the system—is divided into 180 jobs.

Each job is a very simple operation designed to be handled quickly. Each takes the same few moments as the rest. Together the series makes one long simultaneous chain of work, perfectly timed, like an enormous watch.

To every one of these little tasks is assigned a man, sometimes two or three, until workers cluster along a bending line of probably half a mile. Their work is brought to them on the move and they labor on it while it is passing. The motor block is carried along by an endless chain in a conveyor waist high.

Two and three quarter motors—two and three quarter jobs—go by a worker every minute. Because one motor assembly line is not enough, it expands into two, and a third is under construction. The day shift, of eight hours, is now assembling on each line 1350 motors. While the day's total production at the time is 5400, it can get up to 6000 and 6500.

The waiting line of men first gets the motor block as it arrives from the nearby foundry, a rough, crude brown metal shell the size of a keg.

Quick hands shove it into automatic machines to grind out its ragged openings. They wash it, they thrust in this metal part and that, they screw things on, and then of a sudden the machine is complete, is made to run, and on passing its test is destined for a car here or routed for shipping to a distant assembly plant, perhaps in this country, South America, Japan, or China.

* * *

From an empty metal box to a high-speed engine is a career that takes two hours.

This is the mass production system which has overflowed into other industry, even to the repair of freight cars. Henry Ford does not merely bring together on a final assembly line the big parts that go into the making of an automobile.

Twenty or more different kinds of assembly lines weave along in his plant here. Some are very long; some take only a hundred feet. A short walk in one building brings twenty-three conveyors into view.

"Mass production means producing a large quantity in the least time possible through assembly lines," observes one of the Ford executives. "Necessity is the cause of the conveyor, which keeps material flowing continuously. Naturally the more you can keep your assemblies going, the lower the costs and the wider the markets."

The system calls for cutting the work up into many minor mechanical operations, stationing a man at each, and bringing his task to him, so that he saves time through lack of interruptions; making the worker a specialist in his job, no matter how small, by developing exceptional efficiency in it through repetition; and using machinery to the utmost to take off strains, to expedite labor, and to transfer skill from the human mind to mechanism.

* * *

This combination is enabling millions to buy expensive things they otherwise might not afford. Great quantity turned out at a low cost of production per unit results in cheaper prices. For the host of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, perhaps 90 per cent or more of the total, the system has brought wages above the average.

Teamwork is the heart of mass production. Everything has to be just where it is needed at the fraction of a minute. If it isn't the machinery instantly clogs up. Lack of delivery of a tiny part may throw hundreds of men out of work for hours.

Somebody has to do the thinking which converges every current in its fated order and moment. The arrival of parts as they come in from outside factories must also be organized. Bulky things like bodies and frames cannot be stored in abundance because they take too much space. A big mass production plant is a wonderful machine of planning and precision. Time is the secret ingredient of every motor part.

At the end of the motor assembly the few motors which had failed in their test were being sidetracked for repairs. Three hundred men had done at least a thousand little things to each.

"How many motors come off the line imperfect and have to be given individual attention?" I asked a motor executive.

"Less than 1 per cent," he replied. "If it gets up to 1 per cent, there is something wrong."

First of Two Articles

Mirror of World Opinion

Christianity Is Hygienic

A LOUISVILLE man who is eighty years old attributes his longevity, and the fact that he has missed but one day from work in sixty-seven years, to regular habits, moderation in all things and following good Christian precepts.

Anyone who follows good Christian precepts will live more hygienically than the average individual lives.

Christianity, professed and practiced, an eminent New York physician was quoted some time ago as saying, is one of the best imaginable safeguards of health.—*Louisville (Ky.) Times.*